THE
Surgeon Generals
OF THE ARMY
of the United States of America

A SERIES OF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE MILITARY MEDICAL SERVICE FROM THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION TO THE PHILIPPINE PACIFICATION.

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PREFACE.

AFTER a number of failures to readily obtain information concerning the lives of the earlier Surgeon Generals of the Army, in connection with his work as editor of the *Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States*, it seemed to the author that there was in this respect a distinct vacancy in American military historical literature. The attempt to supply the apparent void, herewith submitted, then, arose out of the author's own necessities, but it is hoped that it may be of advantage to others. Much of the information presented has never hitherto been printed and no small portion of it would have been irretrievably lost had it not been rescued from apparent oblivion.

An explanation perhaps is due as to the author's use of the expression "Surgeon Generals" instead of "Surgeons General," the plural form used for the office in the Army Register. It is believed that a moment's consideration will show that the position taken in this book is the correct one, since the word "General" is the noun and "Surgeon" the adjective. All Army medical officers are general surgeons or surgeons general, but there is only one medical officer at a time who is a General, and in referring to such medical officers then the proper style would seem necessarily to be Surgeon Generals as used in this work.

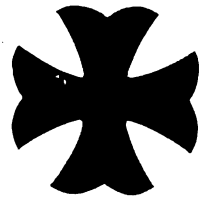


TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Chiefs of the Army Medical Department.

The Chiefs of the Army Medical Department

DR. BENJAMIN CHURCH,
DIRECTOR GENERAL AND CHIEF PHYSICIAN OF THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL—1775.

The Surgeon Generals of the Army

of the United States of America.

I. BENJAMIN CHURCH, DIRECTOR GENERAL AND CHIEF PHYSICIAN OF THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARMY, 1775.

OF the early life of Benjamin Church astonishingly little is known. His ancestry, as well as the date and place of his birth, is generally supposed to be unknown, but there seems to be good authority for the statement that he was a son of Colonel Benjamin Church of the colonial forces, who killed King Philip with his own hand, and that he was born at Newport, Rhode Island, August 24, 1734. There is no question, however, but that he was graduated from Harvard College in 1754, and, having studied medicine under Dr. Charles Pynchon, became known as a successful and dexterous surgeon, and an able and accomplished physician. A man of fine presence and attractive personality, he at once achieved a high degree of social popularity while his facile pen and cultured mind early made an impression upon the literature of his period. The reviewers of the day accorded hearty praise to his poem No. XI, in the collection published under the title of "Pietas et Gratulatio"; and his "Elegy upon the Times" published in 1765, is a fine specimen of contemporary satire. His prose was both humorous and philosophical, one of his most notable productions being the annual oration delivered in the Old South Meeting House, in 1773, which was admitted to be one of the very best of the "Boston Orations." He was also a constant contributor to the "Times," a Whig newspaper, which Governor Bernard denounced as a seditious sheet.

He was a man of pronounced public spirit, and participated actively in the stirring events antecedent to the war for American

Independence. He was a prominent member of the "Sons of Liberty" and one of the leaders in the "Boston Tea Party." He was a member of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress and was delegated by that body to lay before the Continental Congress in Philadelphia the anxiety felt in Massachusetts over the presence of the large body of poorly disciplined soldiery in the Colony. When George Washington was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary forces, he was deputed by the Provincial Congress to receive and welcome the General upon his arrival, a function which he performed with notable grace and dignity.

He was a member of a committee appointed by the Provincial Congress for the examination of candidates for appointment as surgeons in the Army, and when an Army Medical Department was organized by the Colonial Congress, Dr. Church was at once appointed "Director General and Chief Physician." It is interesting to note that this medical department organized by the Act of June 27, 1775, was entitled "An Hospital for an Army"—the word "hospital" referring not as now to a specific edifice but to the medical department in general.

Dr. Church soon showed that, notwithstanding his undisputed professional skill, and his distinguished literary and political ability, he was deficient in the peculiar executive qualifications essential in the organization and direction of an Army staff department. This was not surprising for his previous training and methods of life had been such as to dwarf, rather than to develop, such qualities—a condition which has been observed in many later instances in military medical organization. His relations with the regimental medical officers soon became so strained that a tempest of complaints poured in upon Headquarters, and Washington was compelled to order an investigation into the affairs of the department.

About this time occured the lamentable affair which terminated Church's services to the American cause. For some years, he had been in the habit of spending his leisure hours in dissipation at an elegant mansion which he had put up at Raynham. The construction of this place brought upon him a heavy burden of debt. To these conditions, has been attributed his alleged treachery to the cause in which he had been so conspicuous a factor, and it has been claimed, without proof however, that for

some time previous to the discovery of the presumed evidence against him, he had been in correspondence with the enemy. However that may be, not long after his appointment as Chief of the Medical Department, a discovery was made, which can best be stated in the words of George Washington, addressed to the President of Congress:

"I have now, a painful though necessary duty to perform, respecting Doctor Church, the Director of the Hospital. About a week ago, Mr. Secretary Ward of Providence, sent up one, Wainwood, an inhabitant of Newport to me, with a letter directed to Major Cane in Boston, in occult characters, which he said had been left with Wainwood some time ago, by a woman who was kept by Doctor Church. She had before pressed Wainwood to take her to Captain Wallace, Mr. Dudley the collector, or George Rowe—which he declined.

"She then gave him the letter, with strict injunctions to deliver it to either of those gentlemen. He, suspecting some improper correspondence, kept the letter, and after some time opened it, but not being able to read it, laid it up where it remained until he received an obscure letter from the woman, expressing an anxiety as to the original letter. He then communicated the whole matter to Mr. Ward, who sent him up with the papers to me. I immediately secured the woman, but she was proof against every threat and persuasion to discover the author. However, at length she was brought to a confession, and named Doctor Church. I then immediately secured him and all his papers. Upon the first examination, he readily acknowledged the letter, said it was designed for his brother, etc."

Upon translation by the Rev. Mr. West of the cipher in which the letter referred to by Washington was written, it was discovered to be a statement of the numbers and disposition of the American forces, with assertions of the writer's devotion to the British cause, and directions for continuing the correspondence. When confronted with the document before a military court convened for his trial, Dr. Church at once admitted its authorship, and explained that it was a ruse to impress the enemy with the strength of the patriot forces, to prevent an attack while the Continental troops were unprepared, and to contribute to the speedy accommodation of the dispute. His defence

was not deemed sufficient, however, and he was found guilty of treason and remanded to close confinement.

He was also, however, a member of the Provincial Congress, before the bar of which he was arraigned and permitted to make an elaborate defence, reading his letter by paragraphs, and commenting upon and explaining them. His plea was one of the most brilliant and ingenious efforts ever presented in the house. "Confirmed," said he, "in assured innocence, I stand prepared for your keenest searchings." "The warmest bosom here does not flame with a brighter zeal for the security, happiness and liberties of America, than mine."

Nothing that he could say was of avail. The intolerant patriotism of the day, the jealousy and prejudice of the time formed an irresistable current of public opinion, which he was unable to stem. Despite the admittedly insufficient character of the evidence against him, he was convicted and branded as a traitor, although there were not a few among the most respectable and intelligent of the community, who expressed strong doubts of a criminal design in his conduct.

Congress promptly removed him from his office, and changed his confinement at Cambridge to close imprisonment in the jail at Norwich, Connecticut, without the use of pen, ink or paper, no person being allowed to converse with him, except in the presence and hearing of a magistrate of the town, or the sheriff of the county, and in the English language, until further orders from that, or a future Congress. This order was rigorously obeyed until January, 1776, when, the health of the prisoner having been greatly undermined by the circumstances attending his imprisonment, he was permitted to go out under suitable guard; his condition still continuing, he was in May allowed to go to Massachusetts and released under bond to appear when called upon. Soon after this he left the Country in a merchant vessel bound for the West Indies, and from this time, his career is a blank for neither he, nor the vessel on which he embarked, were ever heard from again. His property was confiscated, and any portrait of him which existed was doubtless destroyed, for an extensive search reveals no trace of the survival of anything of the kind, the portrait accompanying this article being an ideal drawn from contemporary description.

JOHN MORGAN, M.D., F.R.S.,
DIRECTOR GENERAL AND PHYSICIAN IN CHIEF OF
THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL,—1775-1777.

II. JOHN MORGAN, M.D., F.R.S., DIRECTOR GENERAL AND PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL, 1775-1777.

THE chaotic condition of the medical affairs of the American forces, after the dismissal of Benjamin Church, demanded a strong and experienced hand, for which reason several candidates from the medical officers already in the field were passed over and the command tendered to Dr. John Morgan of Pennsylvania. Born in Philadelphia in 1735, he was prepared for professional study by a thorough literary course, graduating with the highest honors at the College of Philadelphia in 1757. During the latter portion of this period and afterward, he also pursued the study of physic under Dr. John Redman, upon the completion thereof entering the provincial forces of Pennsylvania as a surgeon with the rank of Lieutenant and serving in the operations against the Indians for a number of years with great advantage to the service.

In 1760, he repaired to Edinburgh and under the especial patronage of the Hunters, acquired the degree of M. D. in 1764, presenting and defending a remarkable thesis upon the Formation of Pus. He then put in a winter in Paris, where he won new laurels and by a successful and elegant injection of the kidney secured admission to the Academy of Surgery. Upon his return to England, he was admitted to membership in the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, granted the license of the College of Physicians of London, and honored by election as a Fellow of the Royal Society.

During his stay abroad he became profoundly impressed with the need of greater facilities for medical education at his home and in conference with Dr. William Shippen Jun. formulated the plans for an American medical school, which, soon after his return in 1765, materialized under his fostering care into the medical school of the College of Philadelphia, which, as the medi-

cal department of the University of Pennsylvania, has in the twentieth century attained a position beyond his fondest dreams. Dr. Morgan occupied the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the institution for many years and was thenceforward a conspicuous figure in the intellectual and professional life of the country.

On the 17th of October, 1775, he was elected by Congress, Director General and Physician-in-Chief of the American Hospital, and at once reported to General Washington at Cambridge. Here he was confronted by a problem appalling in the perplexity of its details and discouraging in the difficulty of its solution. His work was creative as well as reformatory. There was no definite medical organization, many of the medical officers were incompetent, the hospitals were over crowded and over-officered, the wards were cumbered with numerous cases which should have been under the care of regimental surgeons, the supplies were poor in quality and insufficient in quantity, and typhoid, dysentery, remittent and smallpox were rife among the troops.

Dr. Morgan at once introduced system into the organization of the medical department and into the hospital arrangements; instituted a new examination for medical officers by which the inefficient were weeded out; transfered numerous surgeons and surgeon's mates to regimental duty; returned great numbers of patients to their regiments; largely reinforced the inadequate medical supplies by the results of appeals to the charitable; and by the institution of hygienic and sanitary measures materially reduced the sick rate of the army.

When Washington removed his headquarters to New York, Morgan accompanied him, and from that point of vantage continued his work of improving and developing his department. This was forwarded by the passage of an act of Congress in July 1776, more clearly defining the office of Director General, definitely fixing the number of the hospital surgeons and mates at one of the former and five of the latter to every five thousand men, and authorizing the employment by directors of hospitals of such storekeepers, stewards, matrons and nurses as might be necessary. A scheme of inspections was instituted and a system of properly accountability was established; arrangments for the

purchase of supplies were made and regimental surgeons were prohibited from drawing upon the hospital for them. Hospital surgeons and mates were to take rank of regimental surgeons and mates and their pay was fixed at one and two thirds of a dollar a day. The three latter provisions created much feeling among the regimental medical officers who could see no reasons for the higher rank and pay of the staff, while the provision against drawing upon the hospitals for supplies produced at once a most serious situation. Dr. Morgan took this matter up, and, after a conference with the regimental surgeons, codified a set of hospital regulations which materially relieved the tension and clarified the whole situation, perhaps the most important feature being the establishment of the equivalent of the present "hospital fund."

Congress had imposed upon the Director General the duty of purchasing supplies, a factor of his work which added materially to the labors with which he was already overburdened. After numerous efforts to adjust this important duty, Congress finally authorized the appointment in August, 1776, of a "druggist" to take charge of the purchasing department and designated Dr. William Smith of Philadelphia as the first medical supply officer.

The enlargement of the army and the establishment of other military commands rendered necessary the appointment of chief medical officers with them. Dr. Morgan quite logically assumed that he as Director General on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief was the chief medical officer of the entire service. His position was however not sustained by Congress, which extended to the directors of departments a degree of autonomy which contributed sadly to the confusion of the service of the sick, and greatly embarrassed the medical administration of the army. This was particularly pronounced upon the northern frontier, where Dr. Samuel Stringer of Albany had on the nomination of General Schuyler been appointed by Congress "Director of the Hospital and Chief Physician in the Northern Department." Dr. Stringer appears to have been more of a politician than a surgeon, and his independence and incompetence were the cause of continual friction with the Director General. While the situation was particularly strained in this case, however, it did not fail to be present though in a less degree in all the departments.

As hostilities continued, the public clamor against the medical department, which seems inseparable from the early stage of all military operations, arose to such an extent as to demand some recognition by the governing authorities. A calm survey of the situation, with the perspective of only a few month's later, showed that the condition was in spite of and by no means because of the management of the Director General. But public opinion demanded a sacrifice and Dr. Morgan was selected as the victim. Manfully declining to resign in response to a request for his papers he was summarily dismissed on the 9th of January, 1777.

"As Director General of the Army," says Harvey Brown, "Dr. Morgan evinced great administrative ability, untiring industry often under the most discouraging circumstances, a 'most amiable and exemplary tenderness' toward the sick, and a strict tenacity for his own dignity and the rights of the corps of which he was the chief. The errors into which he fell, grew out of his desire for the increased efficiency of the hospital—the failures of his administration were the result of causes beyond his control. When he had finally gone from it, the army found out how great a mind and true a friend had been lost to its ranks; and all, from the Commander-in-Chief to the junior subaltern, united in their testimony before the congressional committee to relieve him from the aspersions cast upon his character by the malevolence of his enemies."

Declining to endure the stigma cast upon him by his dismissal, Dr. Morgan prepared and extensively circulated an elaborate "vindication of his public character in the station of Director General." This document was referred by Congress to a special committee which after carefully sifting all the evidence, made a report in June, 1779, completely acquitting him and explicitly declaring in a published resolve that he "did conduct himself ably and faithfully in the discharge of his office."

Thus exonerated, Dr. Morgan retired to his home and resumed the practice and teaching of medicine interrupted by his military duties. His extraordinary acquirements here had an opportunity for their full sway. He read extensively, not only in

medicine but in general science. The great Morgagni wrote in a copy of his works which he presented to Dr. Morgan, "*Affini suo, medico praeclarissimo, Johanni Morgan, donat auctor.*" He had an active hand in the establishment of the American Philosophical Society, and he undertook in the year 1773 a voyage to Jamaica, on purpose to solicit benefactions for the advancement of general literature in the college. He possessed an uncommon capacity for acquiring knowledge. His memory was extensive and accurate; he was intimately acquainted with the Latin and Greek classics; and in all his pursuits he was persevering and indefatigable. He was capable of the warmest friendship, and in his intercourse with his patients discovered the most sympathetic and attractive gentleness. "I never knew a person" says Benjamin Rush, "who had been attended by him, that did not speak of his sympathy and attention with gratitude and respect."

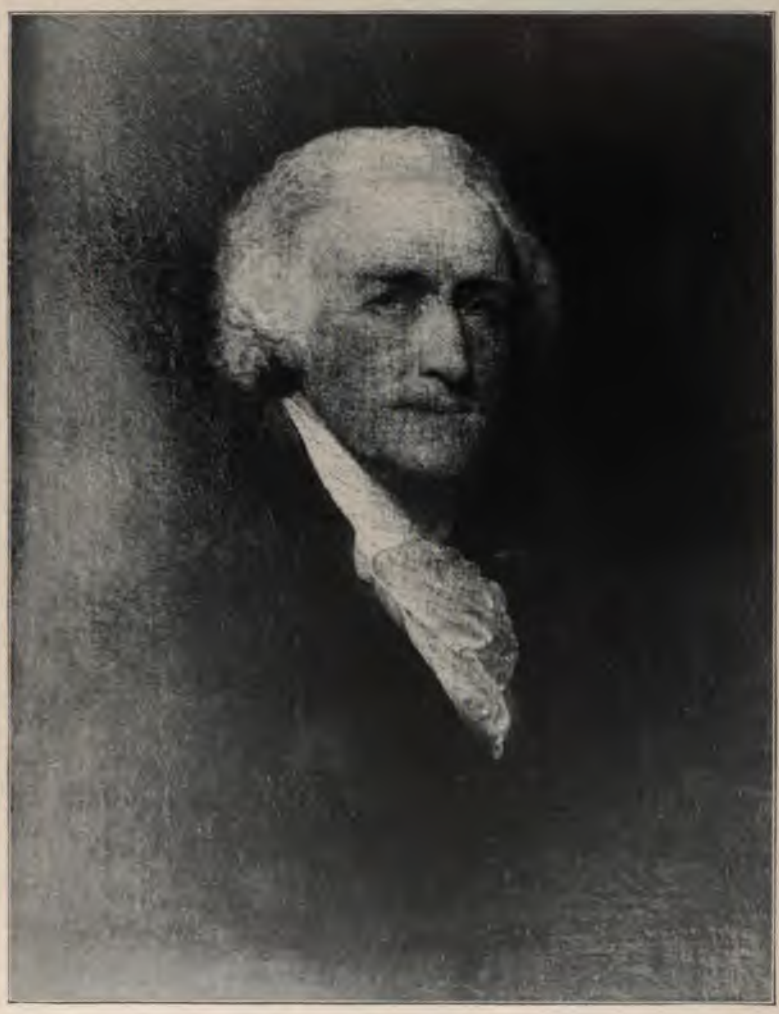
Dr. Morgan was elected an honorary member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He published "Tentamen Medicum de Puris Confectione," Edinburgh 1763; "A Discourse upon the Institution of Medical Schools in America," 1765; "A Recommendation of Inoculation according to Baron Dimsdale's Method," 1776. In the year 1766 John Sergeant, Esq., a merchant of London and a member of parliament, presented to the College of Philadelphia a fund for a prize of a gold medal for the best essay on the reciprocal advantages of a perpetual union between Great Britain and her American colonies. For this prize there were nine competitors. Dr. Morgan produced four dissertations on the subject and was easily first in the competition.

He was as judicious and logical as he was versatile. As a friend he was faithful and unfailing; as a student he was indefatigable and brilliant; as an administrator he was systematic and energetic; and as a physician he was tenderness and skill in person. Honored and beloved at home and abroad, his useful and distinguished career was brought to an end at his Philadelphia home on the fifteenth of October, 1789, at the age of fifty-four.

III. WILLIAM SHIPPEN, JUN., DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE MILITARY HOSPITALS OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY, 1777-1781.

FOR three months after the removal of Dr. Morgan, the medical department of the army was without a head. During this interval Drs. William Shippen, jun., and John Cochran prepared a scheme for the reorganization of the medical department, based on that of the British service, which, bearing the approval of General Washington, was adopted by Congress with some small modifications upon the 7th of April, 1777 and four days later Dr. Shippen was elected Director. Dr. Philip Turner of Connnecticut, a surgeon of great skill and vast experience was at first elected to this position, but at the same session, this vote was reconsidered and Dr. Shippen elected in his place.

William Shippen, jun., was born in Philadelphia on the 21st of October, 1736. He was the son of Dr. William Shippen, one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Hospital and the University of Pennsylvania, and for thirty years a trustee of Princeton College. Chief Justice Edward Shippen was his nephew. Dr. Shippen was graduated at Princeton in 1754, and at once began the study of medicine with his father. In 1757 he went abroad and continued his studies in London, Edinburgh and Paris, receiving his doctorate at the great Scottish University in 1761. When in Europe he was strongly impressed with the need for systematic medical instruction in America, and upon his return in 1767 promptly materialized his views by the establishment of a course in Anatomy the first lecture of which he gave in the Statehouse in Philadelphia in the presence of a distinguished audience, and the remainder in his father's house before a class of twelve members. In his introductory lecture he suggested the institution of a medical school in the city, and when three years later, the medical school of the College of Philadelphia—now the University of Pennsylvania—was established, he was chosen the first Pro-



WILLIAM SHIPPEN, JUN.
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE MILITARY HOSPITALS OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY—1777-1781.

From the Portrait by Gilbert Stuart in the possession of the Shippen Family.

fessor of Anatomy and Surgery, and also taught midwifery a branch of medical practice to which he desired especially to devote himself. From boyhood he had been remarkable for his oratorical ability and his lectures soon became famous, being given annually for many successive years, with the omission of 1776 and 1777 when he was prevented from teaching by the stress of military service.

On July 15, 1776, Dr. Shippen was appointed chief physician of the flying camp of ten thousand men established by Congress at Trenton; on October 9th Congress directed him to establish a general hospital in some place, not in the immediate vicinity of this camp, for the troops stationed in New Jersey; and on the 24th of November his supervision was extended to include the entire hospital service west of the Hudson river, Director General Morgan's control being limited to the territory east of that stream. In this circumstance originated the differences between Shippen and Morgan which afterward led to a serious estrangement and to much embarrasment of the work of both.

In the scheme for the reorganization of the medical department adopted by Congress in April, 1777, being substantially the plan drawn up by Shippen and Cochran, future clashing of authority was avoided by making the Director General the chief of all the medical services of the Continental forces, and specifying the rank in the service of the various grades. Deputy Directors General were provided for three of the four military districts, the fourth being under the personal supervision of the Director General himself. Assistant Directors General were provided for the command of hospitals, and Senior Surgeons, Second Surgeons and Surgeon's Mates provided for their medical service, while other work of the hospitals was performed by apothecaries, commissaries, matrons, storekeepers, stewards and nurses. The practice of physic and surgery in each district was superintended by a physician general and a surgeon general, while a physician and surgeon general was attached to each separate army. This large number of high offices was provided in order to make the service attractive to the best men in the medical profession and appears to have been entirely successful. The Director General however being still embarrassed by local duties, in the follow-

ing February another deputy director was created and the Director General relieved from local duty and from supply service.

The service of the sick was much expedited by this legislation but renewed complaints arose, which materialized in definite charges by former Director General Morgan, who had himself recently been exonerated by Congress, and by Surgeon General Benjamin Rush, who was a warm partisan of Morgan. Dr. Shippen was after some months of waiting brought to trial and was amply and honorably acquitted.

On September 30th, 1780, the medical service was again reorganized and simplified, providing for a Director General, chief hospital physicians, who should also be surgeons, chief physicians for each separate army, hospital physicians, surgeon's mates, a purveyor, an assistant purveyor, an apothecary and an assistant apothecary, stewards, matrons, orderlies and nurses.

Dr. Shippen was re-elected Director General under the provisions of this act but served only three months, resigning on the 3d of January, 1781, and taking up professional work in Philadelphia. He at once resumed his former vogue both as a teacher and practitioner. "Nature," says Thacher, "had been uncommonly bountiful in the form and endowments of Dr. Shippen. His person was graceful, his manners polished, his conversation various, and the tones of his voice singularly sweet and conciliatory. In his intercourse with society he was gay without levity, and dignified without haughtiness and austerity. He belonged to a family which was proverbial for good temper. His father whom he strongly resembled in this respect, during the long life of ninety years, had scarcely eyer been seen out of humor. He was also particularly agreeable to young people."

Some ten or twelve years later he suffered a great grief in the loss of his son, to whom he was profoundly devoted. From this time he began gradually to withdraw from active life and devoted himself largely to religious pursuits until his death which occurred in Germantown, July 11, 1808. His portrait by Gilbert Stuart, with which this sketch is illustrated is still in posession of the Shippen family to whose courtesy we are indebted for permission to reproduce it.

JOHN COCHRAN,
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE MILITARY HOSPITALS
OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY—1781-1783.

IV. JOHN COCHRAN, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE MILITARY HOSPITALS OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY, 1781–1783.

UPON the resignation of Director General Shippen the duties of the office, devolved by action of Congress upon the next in rank, Dr. John Cochran, who was born, September 1st, 1730, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, of the Scotch-Irish stock which has proven so strong in that locality. Early manifesting studious tendencies, he was given the best school advantages of the vicinity and finally placed with Dr. Thompson of Lancaster for the pursuit of the study of medicine.

When he had completed his medical studies, in 1755, the French and Indian War of that time broke out. Attracted by the opportunities for clinical observation afforded by the military hospitals he entered the British service as surgeon's mate, and served with high credit throughout the war, acquiring the practical skill and experience which he realized was so essential to the best professional work.

At the close of the war, after a short residence in Albany where he sought and obtained the hand of Miss Gertrude Schuyler, the only sister of General Philip Schuyler, he established himself in New Brunswick, N. J., where he continued to win the high opinion of the community.

Upon the outbreak of the War for Independence he espoused the American cause with devoted loyalty and toward the end of 1776 tendered his services as a volunteer without pay in the hospital department. He came under the personal observation of the Commander-in-Chief who evinced the highest appreciation of his ability and, upon learning of the reorganization of the hospital department in 1777, wrote to Congress that "I would take the liberty of mentioning a gentleman whom I think highly deserving of notice, not only on account of his abilities, but for the very great assistance which he has afforded us in the course of this

winter, merely in the nature of a volunteer. This gentleman is Dr. John Cochran, well known to all the faculty and particularly to Dr. Shippen who I suppose has numbered him among the candidates. The place for which he is well fitted, and which would be most agreeable to him, is Surgeon General of the Middle Department; in this line he served all the last war in the British service, and has distinguished himself this winter particularly in his attention to the smallpox patients and the wounded."

In accordance with the recommendation of General Washington, Dr. Cochran was on the 10th of April, 1777, duly appointed Physician and Surgeon General of the Army in the Middle Department, being retained in the service also at the reorganization of 1780 with the grade of Chief Physician and Surgeon of the Army. In these capacities his conduct was uniformly characterized by credit to himself and benefit to the service so that when the office of Director General was vacated by the resignation of Dr. Shippen in 1781, he was promptly elected to the position which he retained until the disbandment of the Army.

During this period the medical department gradually eliminated its less desirable features and steadily progressed in the matter of adaptability to service conditions. Legislation from time to time assisted in this process. The "Medical Committee" of Congress which had hitherto had control of the medical department of the army,—sometimes to its disadvantage but on the whole to its advantage,—was supplanted in its functions by a "Board of War," which continued the intimate supervision of medical matters. Promotion by seniority in the medical corps was provided and the offices of chief physician and surgeon of the army and chief hospital physician were abolished. Inspection of the medical department by officers of the Inspector General's Department was instituted in 1782 and regulations for the medical purveying department were established.

The relative rank of medical officers was fixed by a resolution providing that medical officers who served to the close of the war should be entitled like other officers to half pay for life,—the Director the half pay of a Lieutenant Colonel and all other officers except mates the half pay of a Captain. The actual pay

of medical officers was also gradually evolved until in January, 1783 the monthly pay was fixed as follows:

Rank	Pay	Subsistence	Total
Director.....	$102.00	$60.00	$162.00
Deputy Director	100 00	48.00	148.00
Surgeons.....	90.00	40.00	130.00
Mates.....	42.00	12.00	54.00

In 1783, Dr. Cochran was mustered out of the service and removed to New York, where he resumed the general practice of medicine. Soon after the inauguration of his former Commander-in-Chief as President, General Washington, having in the President's own phraseology, "a cheerful recollection of his past services," appointed Dr. Cochran Commissioner of Loans for the State of New York, an office which he held until disabled by a paralytic stroke which precluded further service. He then resigned and withdrew to Palatine, N. Y., where he passed away on the 6th of April, 1807.

He was a man of strong will and clear mind tempered and directed by a rare tact and respect for the rights and opinions of others, which led him safely through pitfalls and obstructions which made sad work of the careers of others less favored by nature and opportunity. Thacher, the pioneer American medical historian, rated him most highly, remarking that, "he united a vigorous mind and correct judgment with information derived and improved from long experience and faithful habits of attention to the duties of his profession. He possessed the pure and inflexible principles of patriotism and his integrity was unimpeachable. It is gratifying to have this opportunity to express a respectful recollection of his urbanity and civilities, and of affording this small tribute to his cherished memory".

V. RICHARD ALLISON, SURGEON TO THE LEGION, 1792-1796.

THE infant republic, at the close of the War for Independence, neither desired nor needed a large military force and the army was reduced to a single regiment organized in 1784. The surgeon's mate of this regiment was one Richard Allison a native of Pennsylvania and some time surgeon's mate of the 5th Pennsylvania regiment of Continental Infantry from March 15, 1778 to January 1, 1783, when he was transferred to the 1st Pennsylvania, in which he served to the close of the war. Of his early history the records say nothing. His military service was evidently satisfactory however, for in July 1788 we find him promoted to be surgeon of the 1st Infantry, becoming thereby the ranking medical officer of the forces. As the army was increased from time to time, he retained his seniority and when in 1792, it was reorganized and formed into a "Legion," he was appointed to the General Staff as chief medical officer with the style of "Surgeon to the Legion," with four surgeons of sub-legions and twelve surgeon's mates of battalions. The Legion was commanded by Major General Anthony Wayne and was employed largely in operations against the Indians of the then western country. In this body he served until honorably discharged on November 1, 1796. No portrait of Dr. Allison is known to have been in existence, nor, so far as can be ascertained is there any record of his career subsequent to his discharge.

From this time until the preparations for war in 1798, there was no chief of the medical department. Each regimental surgeon appears to have had independent supervision over any sickness which might affect the solders of his organization. Military hygiene had no place in the medico-military lexicon of the end of the eighteenth century and prophylaxis was almost equally unknown. This condition existed, with the exception of the brief period of Dr. Craik's tenancy of office, until well on in the War of 1812.

JAMES CRAIK,

PHYSICIAN GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY

1798-1800.

VI. JAMES CRAIK, PHYSICIAN GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, 1798-1800.

ARBIGLAND near Dumfries in Scotland, was a superb country seat situated on a headland of the North Sea. There in 1730 was born to its master a son, James Craik, who was destined to exercise an enormous, although unappreciated influence upon the future of a nation and the destiny of a continent. From this sturdy home young Craik fared forth to engage in the study of medicine at Edinburgh. History has naught to say of his life here and we next find him in 1750 emigrating to the new world and practicing medicine in one of the islands of the West Indies. Finding too limited a latitude for his powers there he drifted north and located in Virginia near Norfolk, where ample scope was afforded for his lancet and leeches, but the restlessness of youth lured him still further west and he again located at Winchester, where he saw his first military service in connection with the medical work of the Fort situated there.

Upon the organization of the Virginia Provincial Regiment in 1754, Craik was appointed surgeon. The command was at the same time tendered to Major George Washington who modestly declined but accepted the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, the command going to Colonel Joshua Fry. The regiment was not brought together until, upon the death of Fry at Wills Creek, Washington succeeded to the leadership and the headquarters joined him at Fort Necessity. Here was begun that lifelong intimacy between Washington and Craik which was of so much advantage to both. Craik, as medical officer of his regiment was present at the battle of Great Meadows and rendered surgical aid to the wounded in that action.

His service extended also over the period of the ill-fated expedition of Braddock toward Fort Duquesne and he participated in the battle of the Monongahela, where he dressed the wounds of the commander of the British forces and many others of the

injured upon that bloody field. Here he witnessed the singular impunity which attended his youthful chief as he performed his duties first as aide and later as commander of the disheartened remnants of the British troops. This made a profound impression upon Craik, which was strongly emphasized when some years later he met an Indian chief who related to him the story of repeated efforts upon his own part and numerous attempts upon the part of his young braves to slay young Washington, but, always failing, they became imbued with the idea that he was under divine protection and ceased to fire upon him. Craik, with added respect for his friend and commander, accompanied the troops upon their memorable retreat to the east.

When, then, on the 14th of August, 1755, some six weeks after the operations on the Monongahela Washington was appointed to the command of the Virginia provincial army and assigned to the duty of protecting the Virginia and Maryland frontier from the French and Indians, Dr. Craik still remained as his chief medical officer. The operations thus begun continued for more than three years, during which all the hardships and privations of the hardy frontier troops were shared by the young surgeon, whose service ceased only upon the disbandment of the little army after the capture of Fort Pitt on the 25th of November, 1758.

Upon his retirement from the Virginia provincial service, Craik purchased an extensive plantation at Port Tobacco, in Charles County, Maryland, and erected upon it a spacious mansion which was described by his grandson, the Hon. Daniel Jenifer, in 1849 as even then one of the "largest, most comfortable and agreeable residences in the country." Hither on the 13th of November, 1760, he brought his young bride née Mariamne Ewell of "Belle-Air," in Prince William County, Va., and here he passed in active medical practice the years which elapsed until he again followed his friend at his country's call. During this time the Craiks and the Washingtons never relinquished their intimacy and the interchange of visits between Port Tobacco and Mount Vernon were the source of the sincerest pleasure to both.

In 1770 Craik accompanied his friend upon the first of two adventurous trips into the western wild to enable Washing-

ton to personally examine the lands there subject to military claims. Irving remarks that "the whole expedition was one of those hardy and adventurous kind, mingled with practical purposes in which he [Washington] delighted. This winter voyage down the Ohio in a canoe with the Doctor for a companion and two Indians for a crew through regions yet insecure from the capricious hostility of prowling savages is not one of the least striking of his frontier experiences." They rode on horseback to Pittsburg and thence canoed down the Ohio as far as the Big Kanawha. It was on this trip that Craik met the old sachem who told him of the many ineffectual attempts upon the life of Washington at the battle of the Monongahela. Fourteen years later, after one had led and the other assisted in one of the most memorable conflicts in the world's history, they again toured over the Appalachian mountains and voyaged down the Ohio to the Monongahela which this time they ascended and then struck southward through the pathless forest until they emerged near Staunton in the Shenandoah Valley, having ridden nearly 700 miles about the towering peaks and through the rugged passes of the Alleghenies.

When the occurrences arose which culminated in the War for Independence, Dr. Craik was an active patriot. As early as 1774, he was conspicuous in a meeting of the citizens of his county at Port Tobacco, at which were adopted a series of resolutions in which the people pledged themselves that if the Act of Parliament to blockade the port of Boston was not promptly repealed, the inhabitants of the county would join with the several counties of Maryland and the principal colonies in America, to break off all commercial communication with Great Britain and the West Indies. Craik was a member of the committee of correspondence selected to carry out these resolutions.

So valuable to the cause was the presence of Craik in Maryland and so deeply were planted the rootlets of his social and professional relations, that Washington hesitated a considerable time after assuming command of the American forces to ask his old friend to again place his medico-military experience at the disposal of his country. But in April 1777 in a most cordial letter he tendered to him his choice between the positions of "Senior Phy-

sician and Surgeon of the Hospital with pay of four dollars and six rations per day and forage for one horse," and "Assistant Director General, with pay of three dollars and six rations per day and two horses and travelling expenses found" in the Middle Department. The latter position the Doctor accepted and soon entered upon his duties. On the arrival of Count Rochambeau and his forces, Craik was ordered to join them at Newport, Rhode Island, and to organize their hospital department, a task which he accomplished with the most complete success, and from that time continued to be an active and efficient medical officer of the Army.

On the reorganization of the medical department, October 6, 1780, Dr. Craik was appointed the senior of the four "Chief Hospital Physicians and Surgeons," being the third officer in rank in the Medical Corps, and upon the resignation of Director General Shippen and the promotion of Dr. John Cochran, "Chief Physician and Surgeon of the Army," he was advanced to the second place under the latter title. This position he held until mustered out at the end of the War, in 1783, after personally participating in many of its most important events including the capitulation at Yorktown.

One of the most important acts of Dr. Craik during the War of the Revolution, was in connection with the exposure of the infamous Conway Cabal against General Washington. His letter of warning to his commander in chief on the subject is one of the most valuable historical documents of the period.

At the close of the War, he returned to his home at Port Tobacco, but shortly after, at the earnest solicitation of his late chief he removed to Alexandria near Mount Vernon, where he continued in agreeable association with the Washingtons until his death. In 1798 when war with France seemed inevitable and Washington was again summoned to lead the army, he made the appointment of Craik at the head of the medical department one of the conditions of his own acceptance of the command, remarking, "I have already been applied to by a gentleman, to recommend him for director of the hospital, which I have refused, as well on general grounds as because I should prefer my old friend Dr. Craik, who, from forty years' experience, is better qualified than a dozen of

them together." Craik was accordingly commissioned Physician-General of the Army, July 19, 1798 with the pay and emoluments of Lieutenant-Colonel, but without rank. With the proverbial negligence of military legislation, the act organizing the provincial army provided only for regimental surgeons and surgeon's mates. Fortunately however Hon. James McHenry, the Secretary of War, had himself served as a medical officer during the Revolution and in him Craik found a strong support in developing a properly organized "Medical Establishment," an act for the materialization of which was passed by Congress, March 2, 1799. The determined attitude of the United States, her prompt resort to arms and the reappearance of her illustrious soldier at the head of the army however, was sufficient to repress the warlike ardor of France, and peace speedily prevailing between the two nations, the army was disbanded, Physician General Craik's service officially terminating on June 15, 1800.

Long before the latter date, however, he had returned to his beautiful Virginian home where ont he 17th of December, 1799, it fell to his lot to close with his own hand the dying eyes of his faithful and famous friend, after the curious bit of malpractice involved in phlebotomy for the acute laryngitis with which Washington was suffering—a procedure quite in accord with the practice of the time but entirely unjustified today. For half a century their lives had run along parallel lines; their youthful commissions had been signed on the same day; side by side they had tempted the fortunes of war; their friendship was cemented by an intimacy of fifty years; and they were endeared to one another by common toils, privations and honors. Of that solemn hour, Craik himself wrote; "I, who was bred amid scenes of human calamity, who had so often witnessed death in its direst and most awful forms, believed that its terrors were too familliar to my eye to shake my fortitude; but when I saw this great man die, it seemed as if the bonds of my nature were rent asunder, and that the pillar of my country's happiness had fallen to the ground." Washington's own testimony to the relations between them was witnessed by the clause of his will which specified that: "To my compatriot in arms, and old and intimate friend, Dr. Craik, I

give my bureau (or as the cabinet makers call it, tambour secretary) and the circular chair, an appendage of my study."

Dr. Craik survived this event fifteen years, the latter portion of the time in honored retirement, being remembered by his grandson at this period as "a stout, hale, cheery old man, perfectly erect, fond of company and of children, and amusing himself with light work in the garden." He remained vigorous to the last and passed away February 6, 1814, at the age of sixty-four.

The Tambour Secretary Bequeathed to Physician General James Craik by George Washington.

VII. JAMES TILTON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, 1813-1815.

ON the first of June, 1745, in the county of Kent, then one of the three "lower counties" of the province of Pennsylvania, but now of the state of Delaware, was born James Tilton, the seventh chief of the Medical Department of the military forces of the United States. Left fatherless at the age of three years he was bred and educated by a mother whose strong character made a profound and enduring impression upon her distinguished son. When he had attained a suitable age, he entered upon the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. Ridgely, a prominent physician of Dover and completed his preparation for practice in Philadelphia at the school of medicine established there by two of his predecessors in office,—Drs. Morgan and Shippen,—being one of the first class in the institution to receive the degree of M. D.

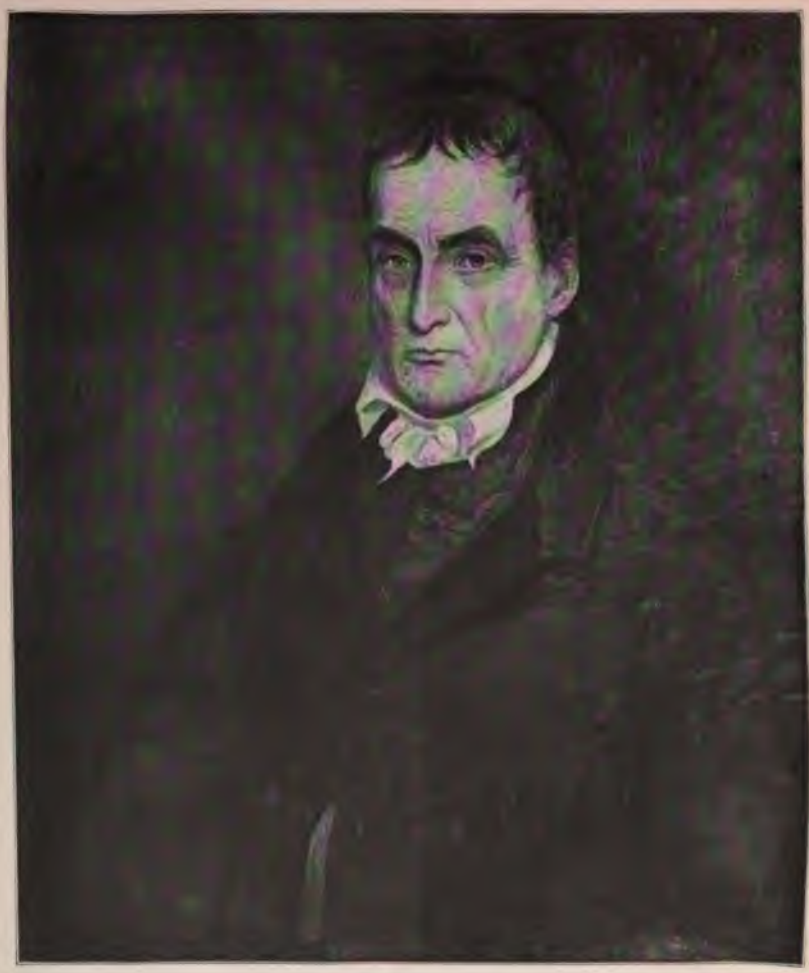
He then set out upon the practice of medicine at Dover in his native province and quickly won the confidence and esteem of the public. His career here was however brought to a sudden termination when in 1776 his patriotic enthusiasm led him to become attached to the Delaware regiment of the revolutionary forces as surgeon at the munificent pay of $25.00 a month. In this capacity he saw much active service, participating with the regiment in the battles of Long Island and White Plains and accompanying it on the fateful retreat to the Delaware. He was then stationed at Wilmington in charge of the sick of his command and passed the winter of 1776-77 in that manner.

His devotion to duty was recognized in the following summer by appointment as Hospital Surgeon and he was placed in charge of the hospital at Princeton. Here he became strongly impressed with the evils of the then existing hospital arrangements and was particularly opposed to the combination of the offices of Director

General and purveyor of supplies in the same person—a condition to which many objected but which for some reason died hard. He also fought strenuously against the overcrowding to which the hospitals were unnecessarily subjected. In course of his work he became infected with typhus, his recovery from which he attributed to the attention of his colleague, Dr. Benjamin Rush, and the nursing of a lady of the neighborhood who took pity upon his sufferings. He was off duty for nine months, a part of which time, however, he utilized in a study of the military hospitals at Bethlehem, Reading, Manheim, Lancaster, and Newport. During the campaign of 1778–79 he commanded the hospitals at Trenton and New Windsor and in 1779–80, he was able to materialize with great success a pet theory with regard to "hospital huts" built of logs with free ventilation through the interstices, aided by fires built upon the hard earthen floors with an aperture for the escape of the smoke in the center of the roof.

When the medical department was reorganized in 1780, his name appeared at the head of the list of "hospital physicians and surgeons." He found the medical situation however still so obnoxious that he resolved to resign unless it could be improved, and meanwhile personally repaired to Philadelphia and laid his views before the medical committee of Congress and later before a special commissioner with the result that marked reforms were instituted. He then continued with the Army, and accompanied it on the momentous campaign in Virginia. While at Williamsburg he became involved in what he called a "petite guerre" with a French officer by whom he had been under protest turned out of quarters. The quarrel subjected him to a long lecture from Count Rochambeau upon politeness to friends and allies, together with an intimation of the likelihood of punishment in case of obstinacy. He afterwards was reinstated in the Count's good graces however and enjoyed his good will to the close of the war. He then remained in Virginia to the end of the campaign witnessing the battle of Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis.

A year previously he had been tendered a chair at his alma mater, but declined the honor, preferring to remain with the army until its disbandment in 1782. He then returned to Dover,



JAMES TILTON.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY—1813-1815.

where he was promptly elected to Congress, and, after serving a term in that body, was repeatedly chosen to represent his district in the state legislature. And now followed a long period of civil life devoted to active professional work with horticulture as a fascinating recreation, For a considerable time he also held the office of Commissioner of Loans for his state. The climate of Dover proving unfavorable to his health he fled to the hills of Newcastle county and passed the remainder of his days, save only the period of his reappearance in the military service, in the neighborhood of Wilmington.

He had arrived at a time of life which would justly entitle him to retirement and rest from the onerous duties of a laborious profession when in 1812, "war's loud alarms" again aroused his interest in military medicine, and he prepared a little treatise embodying "*Economical Observations on Military Hospitals; and the Prevention and Cure of Diseases Incident to an Army. In three parts addressed: I. To ministers of state and legislatures; II. To commanding officers; III. To the medical staff,*" which was published in Wilmington early in 1813, and which doubtless was the moving factor in his selection as "Physician and Surgeon General," when that office was established by the army staff organization act of March 13, 1813. In this work he elaborated his objections to large and overcrowded general hospitals and accentuated the desirability of distributing the sick in small regimental hospitals. He enlarged upon the theory of hut hospitals, which he had so successfully worked out in the previous war, advised the establishment of medical boards for the administration of the medico-military affairs of the several military districts into which the country was then divided, and provided for the entire separation of the purchasing and administrative work.

His country's call found this fine old Roman in bucolic seclusion amid his flocks and herds and carrying the burden of three score and eight winters upon his shoulders, and it was with great reluctance that, like a medical Cincinnatus, he again emerged into active service and that only upon the assurance that his duties should be in the main administrative with headquarters at Washington near his rural home. Promptly upon the ac-

ceptance of his commission, however, he set out on a tour of inspection along the northern frontier. The contempt of all sanitary conditions and the resultant direful consequences which he discovered are a part of the history of the war, but a more important chapter, to which less frequent reference is made is the course which he took to remedy the defects and rehabilitate the medical and hygienic service of the army. This he accomplished by working along the lines indicated in his book. "Lake Fever," as the prevalent variety of typhus was called, which had become so alarming as to threaten the destruction of the whole army and entirely terminate enlistment, was extinguished and numerous other improvements were inaugurated,—greatly to the reduction of the sick rate and the advancement of the efficiency of the troops. One of the most important results of his administration was the "Regulations for the Medical Department," published in General Orders in December 1814. Here for the first time in the history of the army, the duties of medical officers and the other medical personnel were clearly defined.

He had planned to inspect the forces on the north again in the spring of 1814, but he was prevented by the development of a cervical tumor, which greatly disabled him. This was followed again in July by the appearance of malignant disease in his leg, which entirely precluded active service even of the mildest type until the army was disbanded in June, 1815. The affection continued to progress meanwhile and six months later it was decided that amputation at the knee was necessary to preserve life. Accordingly on the seventh of December the operation was performd with all the terrifying accessories of pre-anaesthesian days. Regarding this event McLane says: "To an intimate friend who was present, whilst the surgeon was taking off the limb, he spoke of it as the greatest trial to which he had ever been exposed. But his religion and fortitude did not desert him on this trying occasion; when he had once made up his mind to submit to it, he remained as firm as the pyramid in the tempest, and, whilst his friends sympathized around him, he calmly gave directions to the surgeon and medical assistants. This fact alone, when we consider his age, which was then upwards of seventy, and his

previous sufferings, incontestably proves his mind to have been one of no common texture."

Dr. Tilton, although of a spare habit was of a jovial disposition, and although a bachelor was fond of company, young and old. He was very tall,—six feet six inches,—and his hair and complexion were dark. His isolated life was doubtless the cause of the individuality which characterized his every act. A contemporary remarked that, "whether he walked or sat still; whether in conversation or mute; whether he ate, drank or smoked; whether in a grave mood or indulging in his loud laugh, all was in a style pecular to himself and most remarkable." He drank neither tea nor coffee and plumed himself upon the fact that he had neither cups nor saucers in his house. He was honesty and frankness personified.

He evinced a never failing interest in the progress of his profession and was always "guide, philosopher and friend" to the young practitioners of his neighborhood. He was not unmindful too of the advantages to be derived from attrition with his compeers and was early elected to membership in the American Philosophical Society, while his state medical society always found in him one of its most enthusiastic members and active workers, and elected him to its presidency on numerous occasions.

He was not a prolific writer, however, and, aside from his doctorate thesis, "De Hydrope," and his "Economical Observations," already mentioned, the products of his pen were limited to four pamphlets on agricultural subjects.

He built for himself a stone mansion upon a bit of elevated ground overlooking the city of Wilmington; here he passed his declining years surrounded by the fields and gardens he loved so dearly, and here too upon the 14th of May 1822 he finally closed his eyes and sought immortality.

VIII. JOSEPH LOVELL, SURGEON GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, 1818–1836.

HITHERTO there had been no systematic and responsible medical organization in the army. Regimental and hospital medical service had been disconnected and inharmonious during the entire War for Independence. After the close of the Revolution there survived only the regimental Surgeons and Surgeon's Mates, attached to the regiments then formed; medical officers sometimes called Garrison Surgeons and Surgeon's Mates, but more frequently styled Post Surgeons and Surgeon's Mates, were provided for permanent garrisons in 1802; and from time to time, as necessity demanded, Hospital Surgeons and Surgeon's Mates were also provided, the several classes ranking relatively in the following order: (1) Hospital Surgeons, (2) Regimental Surgeons and (3) Post Surgeons.

In 1818 Congress again reorganized the medical service, this time taking a genuine step toward system and providing for a surgeon general, assistant surgeon generals, regimental surgeons and surgeon's mates, and post surgeons, with the latter of which the preexisting hospital surgeons were consolidated—a provision which gave those officers much justifiable dissatisfaction, as rendering them junior in rank to regimental surgeons to whom they had previously been senior.

Here for the first time appears the office of Surgeon General by the name which has clung to it to the present time. The first incumbent of the new office was Dr. Joseph Lovell, who was born in Boston, Mass., December 22, 1788, of a family famous for its patriotic character. His grandfather had been a member of the Continental Congress and actively connected with the Sons of Liberty, while his father was conspicuous in public affairs. The future Surgeon General was graduated from Harvard in 1807, and at once entered upon the study of medicine in Boston under the preceptorship of Dr. Ingalls, a well-known practitioner of

JOSEPH LOVELL.
SURGEON GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY,
1818-1836.

that city. His work was painstaking, practical and thorough, so that, when in May 1812, he entered the military service as Surgeon of the 9th Infantry, he was recognized as exceptionally well equipped for duty. It was this fact which led to his early detachment from his regiment and assignment to the charge of the General Hospital at Burlington, Vermont. Here he displayed not only great skill as a practitioner but administrative qualities of a character so unusual as to elicit the highest commendation of his superiors. In August, 1814, he received the well-merited recognition of selection for appointment to the grade of Hospital Surgeon, which he continued to hold until his appointment as Surgeon General four years later.

Immediately on his entrance upon the office, the surgeon-generalcy began to make itself felt. Orders were issued requiring all medical reports to be made to the Surgeon General and specifying that all orders referring to medical officers should be issued through him. He at once revised and reissued the Regulations of the Medical Department, more clearly defining the functions and conduct of its various components. Thenceforward, the medical officer had a friend at court. Quick to resent any imputation or imposition upon his department or any of its members, the medical service had in him a fearless, loyal and staunch support, whose kindness to his friends and comrades was as unfailing, as his antagonism toward efforts against them was sure.

In the army act of 1821, the experience of the preceding quarter of a century was more definitely materialized in the formation of a medical department, practically on the lines of the present organization, the titles of regimental surgeon, post surgeon, surgeon's mate and the like being finally and definitely superseded by those of surgeon and assistant surgeon. In 1834 the medical service was still further developed by an act providing for the system of admission upon examination, perhaps the most important of all the elements which have contributed to the high professional standing of the army medical corps down to the present day. The same act also fixed the pay and emoluments at practically the same relative figures as now prevail.

Among the questions with which Dr. Lovell had to deal was that of private practice upon the part of military surgeons, and it was remarked with surprise that in his revision of the Regulations in 1818, he retained the provision introduced in 1814 prohibiting the engagement of army medical officers in civilian professional work. He explained however, that the clause in question was designed simply to prevent devotion to outside work to the prejudice of a surgeon's official duties. The regulation had hitherto been unobserved and now continued to be practically inoperative until rescinded years afterward.

His hearty disposition to please the officers of his corps led him to engage in an effort to obtain for them satisfactory precedence in the questions of choice of quarters and of stations. The former was settled by the promulgation of an order providing that Surgeons should have choice of quarters next after Majors; Assistant Surgeons of over ten years' service with Captains; Assistant Surgeons of over five years' service with 1st Lieutenants; and Assistant Surgeons of less than five years' service with 2d Lieutenants.

The problem of choice of stations was more difficult of solution, and orders issued providing for selection according to rank had to be rescinded. While thereafter not absolutely authorized by orders, however, the principle continued to be practically in force for the next half century and upwards.

Possibly the most dangerous crisis of his administration occurred in 1830 when one of the periodical waves of virtuous retrenchment swept over the government and the Secretary of War, being called upon for items of expense in his department, which could be reduced, expressed the opinion that the Surgeon General was a superfluous officer and recommended the abolition of the position. This statement Dr. Lovell strenuously combatted, supporting his contention by arguments so effective that after long consideration Congress determined not only to retain the existing organization but to materially increase the personnel.

In December, 1835, the Seminole War broke out and Dr. Lovell promptly met the various emergencies connected with the Florida campaign as they arose. A supply depot was established

at Tampa and a general hospital at St. Augustine. The deficiency in medical officers was provided for by a recommendation to Congress for a numerical increase of the medical corps, in response to which a small addition was authorized.

This recommendation was practically the last official act of its distinguished author. About this time his wife, between whom and himself there was a profound attachment, died and he never recovered from the blow. A constitution never very strong, worn out by grief and the prolonged anxiety occasioned by her illness, was unable to sustain the shock of his loss, and he also passed away on October 17, 1836.

Dr. Lovell, while jealous of the honor and reputation of his corps, and zealous in every movement toward its advancement, was also actively interested in everything which might add to the efficiency of the service at large. He vigorously fought the whiskey ration and to his earnest opposition was due its final abolition. He studied deeply the questions of the soldiers' rations and clothing with the result of great improvement in both as the outcome of his representations. And in numerous other ways he made his impress upon the service as a fearless and diligent officer, an honest and high-minded gentleman, and an unselfish and disinterested philanthropist.

His principal work was however as a medical officer, in which capacity he showed himself a skillful physician and a dexterous surgeon, a capable organizer and a judicious administrator, ever loyal to his corps and faithful to his office as its head. Quick to resist any intrusion upon the rights of his department or any of its members, he was equally prompt in opposing presumption or disloyalty upon the part of his subordinates or superiors. Personally genial and gentle in manner, kindly and considerate in character, he greatly endeared himself to his corps, the members of which became imbued with the deepest respect and veneration for his tact, wisdom and executive ability, and most heartily, as an expression of the affectionate respect with which they regarded him, joined after his death in the erection of an imposing monument to his memory in the Congressional Cemetery at Washington.

IX. BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS LAWSON, SURGEON GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—1836-1861.

THE unexpected demise of Surgeon General Lovell threw the administration quite at sea with regard to his successor. The natural course would have been to promote Surgeon Thomas Lawson who was the senior officer of the medical corps, but President Jackson wished Dr. Henry Huntt who had been a Hospital Surgeon in the War of 1812, to accept the position. Dr. Huntt was a native of Maryland, who, after a brief period of Naval service, accepted a commission as hospital surgeon in the army, and succeeded Dr. Lovell at the Burlington General Hospital. At the close of the war he resigned his commission and engaged in private practice in Washington. Here his efforts were crowned with phenomenal success and he became the leader of the profession and the medical attendant of most of the leading personages of the day including five successive Presidents of the United States. President Jackson after repeated verbal requests that Dr. Huntt assume the surgeon-generalcy, finally wrote him a personal letter formally tendering him the office. This letter was for many years one of the most cherished treasures of the family. Dr. Huntt did not feel justified however in accepting the offer and declined the honor, urging that his old friend and comrade, Surgeon Lawson be appointed in his stead, a request with which the President on November 30, 1836, ultimately complied.

Thomas Lawson was born in Virginia in the latter part of the eighteenth century and upon the completion of his medical studies in 1809 sought an appointment as surgeon's mate in the navy to which he was commissioned on March 11th of that year. Two years at sea, however, caused him to turn his eyes to land service, and he resigned from the navy January 12th, 1811, and on the 8th of the following month was appointed garrison surgeon's mate in the Army and was promoted to be surgeon of the 6th infantry,

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS LAWSON,
SURGEON GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,—1836-1861.

May 21, 1813, in which position he rendered most distinguished service during the War of 1812, so that upon the reduction of the Army in 1815 he was retained as surgeon of the 7th infantry to date from the 17th of May of that year. Upon the reorganization of the Medical Department in 1821 he was appointed surgeon in the Army, becoming the senior of his grade and so continuing until his promotion as Surgeon General in 1836.

He early distinguished himself not only by his ability as a medical officer but by his valor in the face of the enemy, being conspicuous among the officers of whom Medical Director James Mann reported in 1814 that "during the investment of Plattsburgh by the enemy the surgeons were constantly passing from fort to fort or blockhouses to dress the wounded, exposed to a fire of round and grapeshot; while the greater part of the army were covered by fortifications. The cool bravery of the surgeons was in private conversation noticed by the Commander in Chief."

He thenceforward enjoyed a most interesting and varied service, participating actively in every war in which the country was involved to the time of his death, with the exception of the operations against Black Hawk, on which occasion he was only prevented from engaging by disapproval of his application for duty with the forces in the field. Like so many medical officers of the army he on numerous occasions acted as adjutant and as quartermaster and was for months at a time in command of a company of the regular army.

When the Seminole war broke out in 1833, he manifested great efficiency and upon the organization of a regiment of volunteers in Louisiana by Colonel P. F. Smith, he was on February 3, 1836, enrolled as Lieutenant Colonel, in which capacity he served with entire credit until the regiment was mustered out on the 15th of the following May, when he was assigned to duty as medical director of the troops from the north, destined for service in the Florida war, which had been concentrated at Fort Mitchell, Alabama. While still upon this duty, he was appointed Surgeon General in October, 1836, but did not leave the field until the spring of 1837, when he was at once detailed to accompany President Jackson to his home in Tennessee. Upon his return to

Washington his assumption of the duties of surgeon general was yet further delayed by War Department orders directing him to organize a battalion of New York and Pennsylvania volunteers of which he was retained in command until May 1838, when he was enabled to take up the direction of the medical department.

His administration of a quarter of a century was one of the longest terms of service in the history of the surgeon-generalcy, but the records of his work are singularly deficient. Colonel Joseph R. Smith, well known as one of the most distinguished of our army medical officers, however, remembers him well and to Colonel Smith's courtesy we owe the personal phase of this sketch.

General Lawson was always loyal to his corps and pertinacious upon all points pertaining to it. This was manifest in the stand which he took with regard to the genuineness of the entrance examination; he had himself been president of one of the first army examining boards and spoke from personal experience when he insisted upon the inviolability of the examination, and by that action fixed the army medical examinations for all time as severe and unquestionable tests of professional and personal fitness for army medical service.

He was ever strong in the opinion that actual rank should be conferred upon medical officers, although it was not until 1847 that on the 11th of February, Congress passed an act in which appeared a clause providing that "the rank of officers of the Medical Department of the army shall be arranged on the same basis, which at present determines the amount of their pay and emoluments," but with the same limitation as to command as now prevails. General Lawson was an enthusiast upon the subject and Colonel Smith more than once heard him speak of the advantage of actual rank for medical officers not only to the medical corps but to the whole army, and he was wont to refer with pride to the purely military functions performed by Roberts, when killed in Mexico, and by Head when leading troops after Indians in Texas. He was himself, however, prouder of his professional than of his military career, although he naturally regarded his service in the line with great complacency.

He heartily opposed all invasion of the rights and perquisites attaching to the medical department. A noteworthy instance of

this occurred in 1840, when new uniform regulations were proposed in which no epaulettes were allowed to the officers of his corps. His argument upon the subject was one of the finest statements of the position of the medical corps ever produced and quite naturally accomplished its purpose. Eternal vigilance was necessary in this matter, as was shown by the fact that when, eleven years later the uniform was again revised, it was proposed to omit the sash, worn by other officers, from the dress of the medical corps. Again General Lawson took the field and again success marked his efforts for the honor of his corps, in the retention of the green sash destined to become so famous in the great hostilities of a decade later.

He too was the subject of attack on the ground of private practice by army medical officers; in this as in all other matters he stood firmly for his corps and in a letter signed by his principal assistant, Surgeon H. L. Heiskell the principle, which thenceforward became one of the canons of the department, was enunciated that "when it does not interfere with their military duties, medical officers have a right to give their professional advice, etc. to whomsoever they please," with the addition that "it is rather desirable than otherwise that the army physician should extend his sphere of action to the citizens immediately around him."

His cordial esprît de corps was especially demonstrated in his report upon the medical work of 1846, when he said that "those gallant spirits led on by Major General Taylor always in the presence of the enemy and frequently in conflict with him, have necessarily afforded ample scope for their exercise and judgement in practical surgery; and the ability which the medical officers have displayed, and the unremitting attention they have bestowed on the sick and wounded soldier (the enemy included) have called forth a willing tribute of respect, and the grateful acknowledgments of all who have experienced or witnessed the results of their humane efforts and practical skill."

General Lawson was a great admirer of General Winfield Scott, whose conduct in the War of 1812 especially pleased him and when both of them in later years were attached to the head-

quarters of the army, a marked intimacy sprang up between them. Scott heartily reciprocated Lawson's friendship and not infrequently chaffed him concerning his military propensity. It was not surprising then that when General Scott undertook the command of operations in Mexico, he invited General Lawson to accompany him as chief medical officer, a proposition which was promptly accepted. During the campaign, however, Dr. Lawson did not assume the actual direction of the medical department but acted rather in an advisory capacity to Surgeon B. F. Harney, the official medical director of the expedition. In these operations, as always, the words of the Surgeon General with regard to the medical corps on the Rio Grande, were also applicable. They "participated largely in the toils, the privations and the dangers of the field with their associates-in-arms of the line of the army, . . . and it is but justice to say that they have been found present wherever their honor and their duty called them, nobly fulfilling in every particular their obligations to their country." In these distinguished services, Dr. Lawson himself bore a conspicuous part, and received the well earned brevet of brigadier general in recognition of his military efficiency and personal intrepidity.

Upon the cessation of hostilities General Lawson returned to his desk in the War Department and passed the remainder of his life in the uneventful direction of the sanitary work of the army in peace. During this period he was instant in season and out of season in efforts to advance the interests of his corps. In 1850 he inaugurated the custom of official delegates from the army to the American Medical Association. From 1853 to 1855 he strongly pressed the increase of his commissioned force, advocated the enlistment of hospital stewards as such, and urged the authorization of extra-duty pay for soldiers detailed for hospital service, all of which were duly materialized in an act of Congress of August 16, 1856.

General Lawson was rather of an administrative than a literary turn of mind although he wielded a trenchant pen when occasion seemed to demand it. The publications to which his name is attached are the *Statistical Report on Sickness and Mortality in the Army from 1819 to 1839* and a *Meteorological Register for*

1826-30, together with the various official reports of his office, to the actual authorship of none of which he would lay claim.

His service led him up to the very portals of the greatest conflict in which his country had ever been engaged but death cut him off before he could apply his experience and ability to the solution of the mighty problems of the sixties. He betook himself to Norfolk, Virginia in the hope of recuperation but on the 15th of May, 1861, he was stricken with apoplexy and expired within a few hours, thus severing the last link connecting his corps with the War of 1812.

General Lawson had been senior surgeon of the army for fifteen years and surgeon general for twenty-five years, his entire service as a medical officer rounding out a full half century, a condition impossible at the present day owing to the age limit. He was conspicuous for his exceptional vigor and energy, which assured for him the respect and admiration of his friends and excited the doubts and anxiety of his opponents. He was a pronounced adherent of "the code" and thought that medical officers should be as ready as those of the line thus to repel and resent insult, believing that much of his success as commander of troops would not have been achieved had not he borne the reputation of being ready at any time to give or demand what was called satisfaction.

He was never married but kept house in the old Andrews mansion in Washington not far from the Winder Building. This freedom from family ties, doubtless left him more at liberty to devote himself to the medico-military subjects which absorbed his entire attention and which he developed to so high a degree of efficiency. His loyalty to his corps and his quickness to resent any imputations upon it secured respect not only for himself but for his department and exceptionally adapted him to the leadership which he maintained for so long a period.

X. BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL CLEMENT ALEXANDER FINLEY, SURGEON GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—1861-1862.

UPON the death of Surgeon General Lawson in 1861, Surgeon Clement Alexander Finley, the senior surgeon in the service was at once, on May 1st of that year appointed his successor. Dr. Finley was born in Newville, Pennsylvania, on the 11th of May, 1797. He was the son of Major Samuel Finley of the Revolutionary army, who soon thereafter took advantage of the military land grants in Ohio to acquire a home at Chilicothe where young Finley spent his boyhood and received his early impressions. When he had exhausted the educational facilities of Chilicothe, his father bethought him of a famous college at Carlisle, Pa., which had been established there while his son was yet a babe in arms, by the efforts of Dr. Benjamin Rush, a distinguished revolutionary medical officer, and sent the boy to Dickinson, where he was graduated in 1815. The young student then repaired to Philadelphia for the prosecution of the study of medicine and at the Commencement of 1818, he received his doctorate from the University of Pennsylvania.

The glamour of the War of 1812 still hovered over the military service and he was induced by its fascinations to seek at once an appointment to the medical staff of the army, being commissioned as surgeon's mate of the 1st Infantry August 10, 1818. Upon the organization of the medical department in 1821, he was recommissioned June 1, as assistant surgeon in the army and eleven years later, July 13, 1832, he was promoted to the grade of surgeon.

His service during the forty-three years that elapsed before he was appointed surgeon general was naturally varied and comprehensive. From the time of his appointment to August 1822 he served with his regiment in Louisiana. Then he had a two years tour of duty, to May 1824 at Fort Smith in the malarious wilds

of Arkansas. After a few months at Fort Gibson in 1825, he was ordered to Florida, and a year later west again to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. and Camp Leavenworth, Kans. where he remained until September 1828. He then passed three years at Fort Dearborn, Ill., where he saw the beginnings of Chicago rise on the shores of Lake Michigan, and then in 1831 journeyed still farther west to Fort Howard, Wis., whence he was for some time detached as chief medical officer of the United States forces under General Scott in the Black Hawk War of 1832. In 1833 he joined the 1st U. S. Dragoons in the morasses of Florida where he remained until 1834, when he was again ordered for a couple of years' duty at Jefferson Barracks. In 1836 he again joined the forces in the field in Florida, serving at Fort Jessup in 1836, at Camp Sabine in 1837, and at various other stations in Florida in 1838.

Upon the cessation of the operations against the Seminoles in 1838, he took station for a year at Fortress Monroe and again in 1839 he went on duty in Buffalo for a year. In 1840 he had the privilege of beginning a tour of service at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., where he renewed his acquaintance with his alma mater, Dickinson College, returning again to Fortress Monroe for a couple of years in 1844.

In the following year, 1846, he accompanied the Army of Invasion across the northern frontier of Mexico and became medical director of the invading forces under General Zachary Taylor, until temporarily relieved from duty and returned to the north on account of sickness. During the period of his detachment in the United States, he served as a member of an examining board. In 1847 he again returned to Mexico with the Army of Occupation under General Winfield Scott and officiated as Medical Director of the forces at Vera Cruz until again disabled by illness, when he was permanently relieved from duty in Mexico and ordered to Newport Barracks, Ky. for two years. In 1849 he came to Jefferson Barracks for a third tour of duty and passed the years 1853 and 1854 in St. Louis, closing his service as surgeon by a period of service with headquarters at Philadelphia and Frankford Arsenal from October 1854 to May 1861, when he was appointed Surgeon General and took station in Washington.

During the decade preceding his promotion he was much

detached from his station on examining board service. From 1853 to 1855, in 1857, 1860, and 1861, he was president of boards convoked from time to time in New York City. He was also president of similar boards which met in St. Louis in 1856, in Richmond in 1858, in Philadelphia in 1859 and in Baltimore in 1860. His dignity, urbanity and fairness made him a model president for these boards. He was genial and courteous to every candidate and is remembered with the kindest of feelings by those who met him thus at the gateway to medico-military service. At the time of his appointment to the surgeon-generalcy he was in New York in attendance upon an examining board, the other members of which were Surgeons McDougall and Sloan, and before which owing to the crisis in the affairs of the nation, a very large number of candidates had applied to appear.

In 1861, as at the present day advancement by seniority and promotion by selection each had its advocates in the army. Among the thirty officers of the medical corps from Finley the senior to Head the junior surgeon, were numerous men of varied and extensive accomplishments, all of them well qualified professionally and each of whom during the next four years of war, gave a good account of himself,—two of them in the southern army, of which one, Samuel P. Moore, became Surgeon General. But of these surgeons,—says General Joseph R. Smith from whom we quote many of the most important facts in this sketch,—only two seemed to be seriously mentioned in connection with the succession. One of these was Finley who was the senior officer of the medical department; the other, Robert C. Wood, was third below Finley on the Register, but had the advantage not only of being the son-in-law of the former President, General Taylor, and the brother-in-law of Jefferson Davis, but also of being on duty in the Surgeon General's office when Lawson died, at which time he was assigned to duty as Acting Surgeon General. These personal relationships and his official position in Washington had enabled Wood to make many influential friends, by whom recommendations had been put on file in the War Department. So that many regarded his appointment as a foregone conclusion and very few doubted that, if Lawson's death had occurred a few months earlier, Wood would have succeeded him. But President Lincoln promptly appointed Finley.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL CLEMENT ALEXANDER FINLEY.
SURGEON GENERAL, U. S. ARMY.—1861-1862.

It was hardly thought possible that General Finley would keep Wood, under the circumstances, as his chief assistant, because it seemed doubtful whether Wood could give loyal support to his successful rival. But Finley nevertheless did retain him as long as he was Surgeon General.

It was a trying time, as, along with his corps the Surgeon General was about to enter upon a period of great and unaccustomed work; for the duties of every medical officer in time of small garrisons in peace, were greatly different from those of the surgeon in war times; while the administrative work of the Surgeon General's office differed not only in amount but in kind. To fill now the office of Surgeon General a man was needed of large acquirements and broad mind,—a man matured by years and experience, and yet young enough to endure the labors, fatigues, trials and disappointments that it soon appeared would confront the head of the medical department.

At this time General Finley was sixty-four years of age; but of fine physique and good for many years more of service. He at once took up the affairs of the medical department with much interest and in full recognition of the profound importance of prompt and adequate action. He spent many hours in his office, and gave considerable time to seeing the different prominent men, members of Congress and others from whom advantages of legislation or otherwise might be hoped for. Besides this he spent portions of many days, in company with Dr. Wood, visiting hospitals, and selecting buildings to be prepared for hospital purposes.

It was difficult then to decide, and still more difficult now to determine for exactly what recommendations and legislation affecting the Medical Department General Finley was personally responsible. General Smith remembers clearly that he disapproved of female nurses in the Army. But he was politic enough seeing the demand for them by the community, as voiced by the Sanitary Commision, to yield to the demand. He warmly approved of the system of medical cadets which had been introduced, and considered them of "great service in the field and in hospitals, increasing the efficiency of the Medical Department by an intelligent assistance, and gleaning for themselves an amount of knowledge impossible to be obtained in the study of their pro-

fession in civil life except at the cost of the labor of years." He made many recommendations looking to the increased strength and efficiency of the medical department, advising an additional assistant surgeon for each volunteer regiment, an increase of the regular medical staff, the enlistment of civilians as nurses for general hospitals, the attachment of two additional men to each company to attend the sick under the direction of the regimental surgeon, and the harmonizing of the medical department in organization with other staff departments.

An act of Congress was introduced early in 1861 extensively reorganizing the medical corps, and embodying these recommendations of the Surgeon General together with numerous suggestions of the Sanitary Commission. The Surgeon General was raised to the grade of Brigadier General, an assistant surgeon general and medical inspector were provided each with the rank of Colonel, eight medical inspectorships, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel were established and medical purveyors were duly recognized. This act was passed on the 15th of April, 1862.

As to some of the legislation and orders issued concerning the Medical Department about the date of his retirement, General Finley can be considered only indirectly responsible; for he was summarily ordered away from his office to Boston, some time before he applied for retirement, and Dr. Wood was appointed Acting Surgeon General. The circumstances connected with the relief of General Finley from duty in his office, for which we are greatly indebted to General Smith, are as follows, the conversation between himself and Secretary Stanton being related by General Finley to Dr. Wood, immediately after the interview.

In preparing for the care of the sick and wounded of the army, General Finley selected Philadelphia, as the place for a number of General Hospitals, and appointed Dr. John Neill, an eminent surgeon of that city to supervise their preparation.

Neill had an enemy, a physician of Pittsburg, and friend and supporter of Secretary Stanton, who as soon as he learned of Neill's appointment wrote a letter to the Secretary in which public and personal matters were much mixed. After complimenting Stanton on his administration of affairs in Washington; and after assuring him of the satisfaction with which the Republicans of Pittsburg regarded his work, and their belief that the just re-

ward of this work would be his nomination as the next President, the letter asked:

"How did you come to place Dr. John Neill as Superintendent of Hospitals in Philadelphia? Neither his character nor his abilities justify such an appointment."

Stanton referred this letter to Finley for report and explanation, and Finley in the usual official routine referred it to Neill for remark. Neill at once instituted a suit for libel against the letter writer, who wrote another letter to Stanton telling him that suit for libel had been brought against himself, the writer, in consequence of a confidential personal letter from him to the Secretary. Stanton at once sent a messenger for Finley who hurried to the War Department and presented himself at the Secretary's desk. Punctilious, stiff and stately in manner, the fine old soldier stood sternly at attention until the Secretary spoke.

"Mr. Surgeon General what has become of the letter I referred to you about the appointment of Dr. Neill as Superintendent of Hospitals?"

"Mr. Secretary, I sent the letter to Dr. Neill for report."

"How dared you, Sir, to so dispose of a letter I sent to you?"

"The letter, Mr. Secretary, took the ordinary official course. There was no dare about it, and I do not permit myself to be spoken to in such a manner."

"You don't, hey, I will show you about daring and permitting. Go back to your office and wait until you hear from me."

General Finley returned to his office as directed, and reported the conversation in all its details to Dr. Wood; in a brief time thereafter a messenger arrived from the Secretary with an order for him to repair to Boston, and there await orders. General Finley proceeded to Boston, and thence, in various ways, appealed against the treatment he had received. Senator McDougall brought up the matter in the Senate; but the friends of Mr. Stanton were able to stifle inquiry or action, until, after some time, General Finley, hopeless of justice and redress, asked to be retired, and was, the day before the passage of the reorganization bill placed upon the retired list after more than forty years service, under the provisions of the Act of Congress establishing that list for the United States army. Forty-four years of military duty, with three wars to his credit, had well earned for him the right

to rest for the remainder of his days. His retirement, however, did not mean entire oblivion, for three years later he received at the hands of a grateful country the brevet of Brigadier General "for long and faithful services in the army."

General Finley was first and foremost a physician and a most accomplished therapeutist. His devotion to the sick and his absorption in his work were remarkable. As medical director in the field during the Black Hawk war, he received the official thanks of General Scott for saving the army from destruction by cholera which raged among the troops with such virulence that the operations were known as the "cholera campaign." It was at this time that General Scott found him one day so nearly worn out by many consecutive hours attendance upon the stricken soldiers as to be almost powerless. Appreciating the condition the General insisted that the Doctor should go to his tent, and placed a sentry before it with orders "not to allow any one to disturb Surgeon Finley for twelve hours." Dr. Finley believed that by giving him this rest, General Scott saved his life.

In his youth General Finley was known as "the handsomest man in the army." He was six feet in height with a well proportioned figure and a thoroughly military bearing. His eyes were blue, his complexion ruddy and his hair black until the weight of years blanched it to a silver white. He wore during most of his service what were called military whiskers, that is, the whiskers at one time prescribed by Army Regulations for persons in the military service, viz. extending in a curve from the tip of the ear to the corner of the mouth. Habitually he wore a military cap, was strictly attentive to every minutia of the Regulations, rather bordering on the martinet, and indeed more military than General Lawson himself. He was extremely religious and a strict disciplinarian, but very tender hearted and lovable in his family to which he was deeply attached. His character was upright and his disposition generous; his manner courteous and his conduct always that of a gentleman of the old school.

After his retirement he made his home in West Philadelphia; here for eighteen years he enjoyed the otium cum dignitate which he so richly deserved and here finally he died on the 8th of September 1879.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM ALEXANDER HAMMOND,
SURGEON GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, 1862-1864.

XI. BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM ALEXANDER HAMMOND, SURGEON GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, 1862–1864.

PROBABLY a greater emergency has never confronted medico-military science than that of 1862. The development of the greatest conflict of the ages had brought forth for solution numerous problems of a magnitude and importance beyond the dreams of previous experience. For months, at the most trying period of the struggle the medical department had been without the services of a lawfully constituted head. At this juncture the Sanitary Commission, organized by civilians for the assistance of the army medical department, took a hand in affairs and after careful consideration of the claims of all the medical officers then in the service, determined to recommend for appointment as Surgeon General, Lieutenant William Alexander Hammond. Although so low in rank at the time of his appointment, Dr. Hammond was by no means young in service or without ample military experience for besides the one year of service under his then commission, he had previously had eleven years of varied duty under a previous commission, which he had resigned only two years before.

General Hammond was the son of Dr. John W. Hammond of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, and was born at Annapolis, August 28, 1828. When he was about four years old his father moved to Pennsylvania, and he received his early education at Harrisburg. He began the study of medicine at sixteen, and attended lectures at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York from which he was graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1848. After supplimenting his college course by a year's work at the Pennsylvania Hospital, he appeared before the army medical examining board, and was successful in obtaining an appointment as assistant surgeon, June 29, 1849. A few days later he proceeded across the plains with a body of

troops to New Mexico, where he remained for nearly three years, serving during that period at nine different posts and passing a large portion of the time in active field operations against the Indians. After a much needed sick-leave spent in Europe, where he did not fail to avail himself of the opportunities also afforded for professional study and observation, he took station at West Point, and later at Fort Meade, Florida and Fort Riley, Kansas. While on duty at Fort Riley he served as medical director of an important expedition against the Sioux and as medical officer of the forces which located the road from Fort Riley to Bridger's Pass in the Rocky Mountains. He then returned eastward to Fort Mackinac, Michigan.

During this period of service he devoted his leisure hours particularly to physiology and physiological chemistry, and in 1857 was awarded the American Medical Association Prize for an exhaustive essay on "The Nutritive Value and Physiological Effects of Albumen, Starch and Gum when singly and exclusively used as Foods." He produced numerous other papers along these lines, some of which were very extensively circulated and translated into the French and German. The reputation thus gained secured for him an invitation to the chair of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Maryland and on October 31, 1860, he resigned in order to accept that position.

Here marked success greeted his efforts; a most facile and forcible speaker, his mastery of his subject rendered his lectures popular and profitable in the extreme, while his exceptional professional qualifications soon secured for him an enviable position in Baltimore medical circles.

When the War of the Rebellion became a fact, however, he found his surroundings less congenial owing to the pronounced secession sympathies of the locality. He then determined to stand loyal to his convictions, withdraw from the field in which he has been so successful and re-enter the military service. To do this he had to begin at the beginning and receive no credit for his eleven years previous service. Undaunted by this however he appeared before the examining board, and, passing at the head of the class, was first assigned to duty with General Patter-

son and charged with the organization of general hospitals at Hagerstown, Frederick and Baltimore. He was then ordered to report to General Rosecrans at Wheeling where he was detailed as Medical Inspector of Camps and Hospitals. His efficient discharge of these duties attracted the attention of the Sanitary Commission, which was dissatisfied with the administration of the medical department of the army and which in the autumn of 1861, urged the removal of the existing head of the bureau and the appointment of Dr. Hammond as his successor, being assisted by petitions from a large portion of the scientific bodies throughout the country, but without success. A few months later, however, the collision between the Secretary of War and the Surgeon General rendered a change possible, and the appointment of General Hammond was secured, although he was opposed by the Acting Surgeon General, Surgeon Robert C. Wood and by Secretary Stanton, who had a candidate of his own in the person of a Dr. Chaffee of California.

Surgeon Wood having for a second time failed to be appointed Surgeon General, set to work again to secure the Assistant Surgeon Generalcy. He was well acquainted with President Lincoln, having attended professionally in his family, and, soon after Hammond's appointment, went to the White House and asked for the appointment. The President replied that he would not interfere in the matter, and that Wood must apply to Secretary Stanton. Wood then went to Stanton only to be told that he must apply to Hammond as he, Stanton, had determined to appoint for that office the man whom the Surgeon General should designate. Wood then came to Hammond and said :

"General, I have been trying for the appointment of Assistant Surgeon General ; the President referred me to the Secretary of War, and the Secretary to you, saying that the appointment would go to the one you selected. Now I believe, that, considering my rank and the services I have done, I am entitled to the promotion. To be sure I was your rival, but never in a factious or dishonorable manner, and I am ready to give you a cordial and loyal support in your administration."

All this appealed to Hammond's feelings, and he replied

"Dr. Wood, I will at once see the Secretary, and if the appointment depends on me, you shall have it."

He went to the Secretary and asked the appointment. The Secretary said, "But Mr. Surgeon General, have you fully considered what you are doing? Do you believe that, under all the circumstances Dr. Wood can give you hearty support?" Hammond said he thought he could. The Secretary said "I did not before think you a weak man, but Wood shall be appointed."

Later events showed that the Secretary was correct, and the General found it necessary to have another officer in the position. General (then Major) Joseph R. Smith was in charge of the Seminary Hospital in Georgetown when not very long after, General Hammond drove up to the hospital, entered, seated himself in the office and said:

"Smith, I am going to part with Wood, to send him west, and I am looking for some one to take his place in the office. I am so pleased with your management of your hospitals that I have come to ask you if you are willing to take Wood's place when he leaves. Wood has been so long practically in charge of the office, that it is hard for him to be a subordinate, or realize that I am Surgeon General. Your duties will be to manage the office proper, and thus give me leisure to perfect my plans for certain great reforms and improvements which I have under consideration; also to perform such other duties as I may assign to you as my principal assistant. During my temporary absences the President will appoint you Acting Surgeon General, to perform my duties."

After a minute's consideration Dr. Smith replied, that if he thought him competent, he was willing. Hammond then said, "Well, that is settled," and after a few minutes spent in farther outlining the duties of the office, he left. Shortly afterwards, in July 1862, Dr. Smith's orders for duty in the office were issued. He promptly reported, and an intimacy and friendship then began between them which, without a disagreement or discord, continued till the day of Hammond's death. This lifelong friendship renders it possible for General Smith to speak most in-

timately of his colleague and to him this sketch owes much of its most valuable features.

Of the work of the new Surgeon General no better picture can be given than in the glowing words of Stillé in his *History of the United States Sanitary Commission:* "A new and vastly enlarged supply table, or list of articles which the Government would undertake to provide for the inmates of the hospitals, was also issued by order of the Surgeon-General, embracing many things essential to their comfort, for the supply of which the hospital fund had been hitherto the only and most precarious resource. Hospital clothing was also furnished to the patients under the new regime, a provision which, when their condition in respect to personal cleanliness upon their entrance to the hospital is considered, seems an indispensable prerequisite to their proper treatment. But the measures of reform introduced by the Surgeon General did not cease with his efforts to provide for the material comfort of the patients. The condition of the medical staff excited his most serious attention, and his struggles to maintain a high standard of professional excellence in it were never relaxed for a moment. To effect this important object he devised most generous and liberal plans, some of which were adopted, and others failed from a want of co-operation by the War Department. They were all characterized by that comprehensiveness of view which proved his thorough appreciation of the duties of his great office. As a means of securing the most competent men for the medical service of the army, he reorganized the boards of examination, and insisted upon a higher standard of attainment on the part of the candidate. He established also a new and complete system of hospital reports, which was designed to embody not merely a formal and barren statement of the number of patients in the hospitals, and of those who were discharged or died, but also such facts concerning their condition as would constitute valuable material for a medical and surgical history of the war. The interest and importance of such a history, not merely as a record of what had been done here, but as a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the general laws which govern the health and efficiency of armies, are too obvious

to need comment. In order further to accomplish this object, he instituted at Washington, an Army Medical Museum, in which was collected and arranged a vast number of specimens from the different hospitals, illustrating the nature of the peculiar diseases to which soldiers are liable, and the character of the wounds which are inflicted by the new missiles of war. The peculiarity of these wounds has essentially modified one of the most important departments of military surgery, and the specimens thus brought together in the Army Medical Museum, far exceeding in number and variety those of any other collection in the world, have served not only to advance the cause of science and humanity, but have rendered the Museum a just object of national pride. But the great central want of the system, which, left unsupplied, all the other improvements suggested by the Surgeon General would have proved of little value, was the want of proper hospital buildings. Fortunately for the completion of the circle of his plans, the necessary co-operation of those officers of the Government outside of the Medical Department, who were charged with the erection of hospitals, was at last obtained, and a large number were constructed on a vast scale in different parts of the country according to the pavilion system. The peculiar advantages of this system, and the wonderful results which followed its adoption in the improvement of the sick and wounded of the army, are a subject properly belonging to the medical history of the war. The best evidence we can give of the success of the experiment is to repeat the statement of the simple fact that the rate of mortality among the inmates of these hospitals was far lower than has been recorded of the military hospitals of any age or country."

The leisure afforded by transferring office details to Major Smith was well utilized by him in the work so brilliantly pictured by Dr. Stillé. While really of much less importance and infinitely less far-reaching in its effect, perhaps the most sensational act of his administration was his "Calomel Order," issued on May 4th, 1863. This order followed the receipt of a report from Medical Inspector Vollum who had been sent to inspect the sanitary condition of Grant's army on the Mississippi. Vollum comment-

ed on the prevalence of mercurial salivation in the army, and cited the instance of a Hospital steamer on the river, in which nearly every case was salivated. The few who were not salivated owed their escape to the fact that they had been too short a time under treatment to come under the mercurial influence.

Without quoting it in extenso, the order stated substantially that the reports of Medical Inspectors, and sanitary reports showed that the use "of calomel had been pushed to excess by military surgeons," causing "innumerable cases of profuse salivation" and "the not infrequent occurrence of mercurial gangrene." No doubt could exist that more harm had resulted from the misuse of both these agents (calomel and tartar emetic) in the treatment of disease, than benefit from their proper administration, and General Hammond therefore struck them from the Supply Table. Complaints as to this order were sent to the Secretary of War from numerous sources. He however called them "doctors quarrels," and not considering the case one for his intervention, sent the complaints to Hammond. In consequence of the widespread controversy and complaint which the calomel order caused Hammond sent a letter to many distinguished physicians throughout the United States asking them: "1st, To what extent do you prescribe Calomel and Tartar Emetic in your practice? 2nd, Do you regard these agents as indispensable in the treatment of disease? 3rd, In view of the facts that a large number of medical officers are young and inexperienced, and that soldiers cannot, in the field, be placed beyond the influence of atmospheric vicissitudes and exposure while undergoing medical treatment, would you recommend that the medicines in question be issued to Army medical officers, except as at present, upon special requisition? 4th, Do you, or do you not, think that more harm than good has resulted from the use of calomel and tartar emetic as medicines?"

"As may be supposed," says General Smith, "the responses to Hammond's letter varied greatly, and evinced many contradictory views. The order was defended by some and denounced by others. The most of the opposing opinion was from the valley of the Ohio and Mississippi. But they did very little to settle

the question at issue. Opinions however numerous, pro or con, could only have been evidence as to the existence of such opinions, but not evidence as to the guilt or innocence of calomel. So the order stood and General Hammond always maintained that issuing the order was a wise act."

A few days later, on May 7th, 1863, a new and still more ample Supply Table was issued. The Supply Table of the previous September had authorized the issue of calomel, but the new Supply Table failed so to do, though other mercurials were allowed. Practically, however medical officers got calomel when they wanted it on Special Requisitions as provided by the Surgeon General; but the Calomel Order materially curtailed the abuse of the drug.

In July 1863 the Surgeon General published to the Medical Officers a Report on Gunshot Wounds prepared under his direction by Surgeon John H. Brinton, including nine tables. These tables covered, (1) Gunshot Wounds, their Seat and Character, (2) Their treatment, (3) The character of the missiles causing them, (4) Amputations and their Results, (5) Excisions and Results, (6) Extraction of Balls, (7) Results of Trephining in 35 Cases, (8) Statement of Vessels ligated, and (9) Miscellaneous Operations.

This Report was followed September 8th, immediately after Hammond's removal from office, by a Report made by Assistant Surgeon Joseph J. Woodward under Hammond's direction, being a brief statement of some of the more important facts with regard to the influence of season and region on the Camp Diseases of the Army. It was accompanied by six tables and diagrams as to, (1) Monthly Mortality Rates, (2) Monthly Sickness Rates, (3) Monthly Rates of Camp Fever, (4) Monthly Rates of Intermittent Fever, (5) Monthly Rates of Diarrhoea and Dysentery, and (6) Monthly Rates of Catarrhal Affections.

These two reports were an earnest of good things yet to come in the Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion, for which the world owes an incalculable debt to the wisdom and foresight of Hammond, its projector.

In many ways he improved the status of the medical depart-

ment among which may be mentioned the liberal supply of medical books and journals, which has had so much to do with the efficiency of the army medical corps. He recommended the formation of a permanent hospital corps, the establishment of an army medical school, the location of a permanent general hospital at Washington, the autonomy of the medical department in construction of buildings and transportation of supplies, and the institution of a military medical laboratory.

In all his work however he was embarassed by the fact that immediately after his appointment he incurred the displeasure of the Secretary of War and in the words of the Senate Military Committee in 1878, "it is reasonable, therefore, to infer that men of the positive natures possessed alike by Secretary Stanton and Dr. Hammond, would decline to yield or stand by for each other to pass, when they crossed and crowded upon what they conceived to be the path of mutual duty. When they collided it was the gage of battle hurled by both—a war by the Titans, a struggle for the mastery. One or the other must have fallen in a conflict of such natures ; for there was no middle ground of accommodation between them. Secretary Stanton, in the extraordinary pressure of the times, no doubt became impressed that the displacement of Surgeon General Hammond would conduce to the benefit of the public service, and, possessing the greater power, accomplished, by means of indirection, the desired result."

The situation then, in the Fall of 1863, culminated in orders by the Secretary detaching General Hammond from his work in Washington. So confident was the General of his own rectitude and the justice of his cause that he demanded trial by court-martial both in person and through his friends. This was granted and he was tried upon charges and specifications alleging his involvement in the irregular purchase of certain blankets and other supplies and an apparent question of veracity between him and General Halleck. In no case was any criminality proven nor was the conduct demonstrated other than consistent with the proper management of the Surgeon General's office. The prosecution was intrusted to Judge Bingham of Ohio, who manifested a most bitter and partisan animosity against Hammond which re-

quired constant control by the court. Nevertheless, as was later confidentially reported by one of the members, the finding of the court was acquittal; this was not accepted, however, and the court was reconvened for reconsideration and only then found the General guilty and sentenced him to dismissal.

The trial left Hammond in great pecuniary embarrassment and it was only through the courtesy of a professional friend, who raised a purse for his benefit, that he was enabled, pending his ultimate vindication to proceed to New York where he had determined to make his home and where he became a high authority on diseases of the mind and nervous system. He was appointed lecturer upon that subject in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and later successively occupied a professorship of the same specialty in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, the University of the City of New York, and the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, of the latter of which he was one of the founders. His practice became enormous and exceedingly lucrative and his custom of leaving, during his consultation hours, his office fees upon his desk in the form of a pile of twenty dollar bills was a common subject of comment among the profession.

He was remarkable for the wide scope of his attainments. In 1862 he gave a dinner in honor of Director General Muir of the British Army Medical Service at which many distinguished specialists in medicine and science were also present. General Smith was invited and asked to help entertain the guests, but at the close he felt that he had been very derelict in fulfilling his function because his attention was so distracted by listening to General Hammond whom he heard conversing with each man on his specialty and apparently as well posted in every case as the specialist with whom he was talking.

He wielded a most facile pen and even when carrying the enormous burden of directing the medical department in the greatest war in history, found time to produce a comprehensive work on Military Hygiene. His medical books consist chiefly of works devoted to nervous affections and of these his treatises on "Diseases of the Nervous System" and "Insanity in its Medical Relations" are the best known. A complete list of his professional

contributions however would be too bulky for this series of sketches. It is interesting to note that he also entered most entertainingly into the field of fiction and as well produced a number of successful plays. His "Son of Perdition" is thought by some to be the best novel of the Christ ever produced and others rank high in their class.

When in 1878, he had acquired an ample fortune he opened the campaign for the vindication of his conduct as Surgeon General, which, as already stated, resulted in his restoration to the army, and appointment as Brigadier General on the retired list; his private means being ample he waived the pay of the grade. He returned to Washington and took up his residence in a splendid mansion, built according to his own designs, and established a large sanatorium for the care of cases of nervous diseases. Here he gradually diminished his active professional work for various reasons prominent among which was a cardiac lesion from which he had suffered for many years. On the fifth of January, 1900, however apparently forgetful of his infirmity, he ran rapidly up the stairs of his house, and was found shortly afterwards powerless with profound dyspnœa and cardiac depression from which he was relieved only by the merciful hand of Death.

The portrait which accompanies this sketch is made from a carte de visite taken in 1862 while he was in active service as Surgeon General. General Hammond was a man of superb physique and fine presence, standing over six feet, two inches in height and weighing about 260 pounds. He had a powerful voice, a pleasing delivery, and a remarkable flow of language which rendered him always a popular and interesting speaker.

The life of General Hammond is a remarkable instance of a successful combat against adverse circumstances. An ordinary character would have succumbed to the blow dealt him by the court-martial of 1863. That he should then have boldly cast his lot in the greatest city with fiercest competition in the country and attained personal, literary and professional eminence in a decade, and should have, in less than a score of years, achieved a reversal of the sentence imposed upon him and a reinstatement in the grade from which he had been unjustly deposed, is a story as unusual as it is gratifying.

XII. BREVET MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH K. BARNES, SURGEON GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—1864–1882.

CONSEQUENT upon the relief of Surgeon General Hammond from duty in Washington, Colonel Joseph K. Barnes, Medical Inspector General, was assigned to duty in the War Department as Acting Surgeon General and when General Hammond was dismissed Colonel Barnes was promoted to be Surgeon General.

General Barnes was born in Philadelphia, July 21, 1817 and was the son of Hon. Joseph Barnes who for many years served as President Judge of the District Court of that City. The son received his father's name, distinguished by the addition of the initial "K" the initial being complete in itself and not indicative of a second christian name. He was educated at the Round Hill School at Northampton, Mass. and at Harvard University, from the latter of which however he was obliged to withdraw before graduation on account of illness.

He then entered upon the study of medicine under the direction of Surgeon (afterwards Surgeon General) Thomas Harris of the Navy and received his doctorate from the University of Pennsylvania in 1838. He added still farther to his experience by serving for a year as resident physician at Blockley Hospital and for another year as outdoor physician for the northwestern district of Philadelphia.

He then appeared before an Army Examining Board at that time in session in the city and after a most creditable showing was at once appointed and, on June 15, 1840, commissioned as an Assistant Surgeon in the Army, and assigned to duty at the West Point Military Academy.

After five months, during which he became fully familiar with the technical functions of a military medical officer, he was, on November 19, 1840, directed to proceed with a detachment of

BREVET MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH K. BARNES,
SURGEON GENERAL, U. S. ARMY.—1864-1882.

recruits to Florida then the seat of hostilities with the Seminole and Creek Indians. For the next three years he was stationed at Forts Pleasant, Vose, Hamilton, Noel, Stansberry, Poinsett and Brooke and Key West Barracks, much of the time rendering professional services to two or more posts, owing to the scarcity of medical officers, while he saw much field service,—conspicuously on the expedition of General Harney through the Everglades.

After a three years tour of duty at Fort Jessup, La., he joined the Second Dragoons en route to Corpus Christi to form part of the Army of Invasion then organizing on the Mexican Frontier. His service in the Mexican War was active and distinguished, involving all of the operations of Taylor except the battle of Buena Vista, and much of the later movements of Scott's forces. He was present with Worth's command at the siege and capitulation of Vera Cruz and at the affair of the Madeline river he received the special thanks of Colonel Harney. He was Chief Surgeon of the Cavalry Brigade of the Army of Occupation and participated actively in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco and Molino del Rey, the storming of Chapultepec and the capture of the City of Mexico, contributing most efficiently to the service of the sick and wounded until recalled to the United States in January, 1848.

During the thirteen years which now elapsed before the opening of the War of the Rebellion, Dr. Barnes had a varied and extensive experience in the widely separated portions of the territory which was becoming amalgamated into the United States of America. In the South he served at Baton Rouge and East Pascagoula, La., Fort Croghan and other posts in Texas; in the central west, at Fort Scott, Fort Leavenworth and Camp Centre —now Fort Riley; on the Pacific Coast at San Francisco; and in the north-west at Forts Vancouver and Cascades and as Medical Director of the Department of Oregon; with intervening tours of duty at Baltimore and Fort McHenry and at Philadelphia and West Point.

When the shelling of Sumter had announced the onset of the great Rebellion officers were called in from all directions and among them Major Barnes was on June 20, 1861, ordered from

his post at Fort Vancouver to the Headquarters of the Army, and during the succeeding ten months served successively as Medical Director of General David Hunter's forces, Medical Director of the Western Department, Medical Director of the Department of Kansas and also in the Department of Mississippi under General Fitz Greene Halleck. On May 2, 1862, he was ordered to report to the Surgeon General in Washington and was assigned to duty as attending surgeon in that city.

While in Washington he gained the good will of Secretary Stanton and formed a friendship with that formidable personage which lasted throughout his administration and was productive of vast results both to the Medical Department and to Major Barnes himself. On February 9, 1863, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Medical Inspector and took station in Washington. A few months later, August 10, 1863, he was further advanced to the grade of Medical Inspector General with the rank of Colonel.

A few weeks later, September 3, 1863, when the unfortunate difficulties between the Secretary of War and the Surgeon General of the Army resulted in the forcible detachment of the latter officer from his office, Colonel Barnes was "empowered to take charge of the Bureau of the Medical Department of the Army, and to perform the duties of the Surgeon General during the absence of that officer," and on the following day he assumed the position of Acting Surgeon General and entered upon one of the longest and most eventful administrations in the history of the Medical Department of the Army. On August 22, 1864, his position was confirmed by his appointment as Surgeon General with the rank of Brigadier General, and on March 13, 1865, he was commissioned Brevet Major General, for faithful and meritorious services during the war.

The long and varied experience of General Barnes in all parts of the United States and in three wars well qualified him for the management of the corps to the head of which he now succeeded. During the remainder of the War of the Rebellion the affairs of the Surgeon General's office were conducted with the

highest efficiency and the transition from war to peace was made without a jar.

He selected as his principal assistant, Major Charles Henry Crane, who continued to maintain that relation until the retirement of General Barnes and who then succeeded him in the office of Surgeon General.

The Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, having a Surgeon General who was personally acceptable to him now became as friendly as he had hitherto been inimical and for the remainder of his term of office he maintained the greatest interest in the health and hygienic condition of the army, omitting nothing that could conduce to the comfort and welfare of the sick and wounded, as well as to the extension of the facilities and opportunities for the work of the officers of the Medical Department.

To this hearty cooperation of the Secretary with General Barnes is due much of the development of the medical work, such as the vesting of the exclusive control of general hospitals and hospital camps in the Medical Department and the ample recognition of the Medical Corps in the bestowal of brevet commissions at the close of the war, the development of the Army Medical Museum and the Library of the Surgeon General's Office, the compilation of the superb Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion and many other movements which redounded to the advantage of American military medicine.

General Barnes saw that at the end of the Rebellion the Medical Department retained the same proportion of the several grades as during that conflict and strenuously and successfully opposed all efforts to reduce and cripple its work. During the nineteen years of his administration the high standard of the medical officers was maintained and the corps was firmly consolidated by a lofty esprit de corps into the finest military medical organization history had ever known.

He fostered and developed the Army Medical Library, which was expanded by Colonel Billings under his patronage from a small accumulation of text books to be the most famous medical library in the country and one of the most extensive in the world. The splendid Index-Catalogue was inaugurated during his ad-

ministration and the work of medical bibliography thereby incalculably advanced. He supported and directed the issue in 1870 and 1875 respectively of exhaustive Reports upon Barracks and Quarters and upon Hygiene in the Army, which were really descriptions of all the army stations in the country with remarks upon the sanitary conditions prevailing, by the medical officers stationed at each post, the whole edited by Colonel Billings.

Immediately upon assuming office he devoted his attention to continuing the collection of material for the Army Medical Museum and the Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion, issuing numbers of instructions to medical officers and keeping the importance of the work well before them. Four of the six monumental volumes comprising the series, edited by Majors Otis and Woodward, appeared during his administration and the work upon the others was well advanced at the time of his retirement.

During the years of his active medical practice he displayed qualities of the highest type. "He possessed," said General Crane, "quick perception, sound judgment, and a mind fertile in expedients. His unwearying attention and kindly sympathy in the sick-room, won for him the confidence of his patients, which he ever after retained; especially was this the case with the soldiers of the commands with which he had served; in their devotion and remembrance he found his most satisfactory reward."

It fell to his lot to share in the professional care of two murdered presidents. He was summoned to the bedside of the martyred Lincoln and took part in the unavailing efforts put forth to mitigate the effects of the assassin's bullet; and sixteen years later he was called to take part in the treatment of President Garfield and displayed there the same qualities of devotion, skill and interest which had combined to render the professional work of his earlier service so noteworthy.

General Barnes was a man of fine physique and agreeable personality. He possessed to a high degree the art of commanding the confidence and regard of those with whom he was brought into contact. These qualities were of the highest service to his

corps in connection with the securing of favorable departmental action and advantageous legislation.

He became an honorary member of numerous important foreign learned societies and held many important positions of trust, both public and private.

He was the first Surgeon General of the Army to be retired by reason of age, the compulsory retirement act of June 30, 1882 finding him already nearly a year beyond the age limit and causing his immediate relinquishment of active service.

For months prior to this event however, he had manifested indications of impaired health, which had been accentuated by his protracted and devoted services in the case of President Garfield, and after his relief from the burdens of official responsibility the renal affection which determined his decease became pronounced and resulted in his death at his home in Washington on April 5, 1883.

XIII. BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES HENRY CRANE SURGEON GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY—1882–1883.

PROMOTION in the Army which had been almost at a standstill for years owing to the uniformity in age and endurance of the great number of officers who had come into the service during and just after the War of the Rebellion, was galvanized into activity by the adoption of an enforced retiring age. As soon as it became evident that such provision was likely to become law and that it would inevitably produce a vacancy in the Surgeon Generalcy, a general movement toward the succession took place among the senior medical officers of the service. At this time appeared the candidacy of Colonel J. H. Baxter, which was to be an active factor in the contest for the office in the case of each vacancy thereafter until success crowned the undertaking in 1890. Colonel Charles H. Crane, however, had been Assistant Surgeon General for many years and it was an entirely expected result, when the appointment came to him.

Charles Henry Crane was the son of Captain (afterward Colonel) Ichabod Bennet Crane of the Artillery and was imbued with military tendencies from his earliest years. Born at Newport, R. I., July 19, 1825, he enjoyed the delights of garrison life until he was of an age to be placed at school, when he was duly entered at Maple Grove Academy in Middletown, Conn., where he received his preparatory education. In 1844, after the customary four years course, he was graduated B.A. from Yale which institution also conferred the M.A. in cursu upon him in 1847.

In 1847 he also completed his medical studies at Harvard and received his doctorate. His heart went out to the service in which he had been bred and he lost no time in appearing before the Army Examining Board and on December 11 of the same year passed successfully and became an approved candidate for a commission. Pending his appointment, as was then the custom, he was given a contract as Acting Assistant Surgeon and assigned

BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES HENRY CRANE,
SURGEON GENERAL U. S. ARMY,—1882-1883.

to duty with a detachment of troops en route to the scene of hostilities in Mexico, and arrived at Camp Washington, near Vera Cruz, February 20, 1848. Meanwhile he had been commissioned as an Assistant Surgeon since February 14. He then continued in Mexico for the ensuing six months when he was ordered to New York.

After a short time at Fort Columbus, New York, he accompanied a battalion of the 2nd Artillery to Fort Monroe, whence he proceeded to Fort Pickens, Pensacola, Fla. and began a three years tour of duty in the Floridian peninsula with service at Key West Barracks, St. Joseph's Island, Forts Pickens, Brooke, Fraser, Casey and Myers, and with expeditionary forces in the field. His next duty carried him to the Pacific coast, whither in 1852, he sailed from New York on the steamer "Falcon" carrying recruits to California. He passed four years west of the Sierra Nevada, serving at Benicia Barracks and Fort Jones, Cal. and at Forts Lane and Yamhill, Oregon. Much of the time however, he was in the field, including expeditions against hostile Indians near Merced River, Cal. and in the Sacramento Valley in 1852, while his Oregon service in 1853–1856 was full of Indian service, conspicuously in which was an expedition against the Rogue River Indians in 1856 upon which occasion he was highly commended for distinguished service.

In 1857 he returned again to the Atlantic Coast where he remained on purveying and examining board duty for two years. In 1859 he accompanied Lieutenant General Scott on a diplomatic visit to San Juan Island and remained until 1862 on duty as attending surgeon at army headquarters, receiving meanwhile, May 21, 1861, his promotion as Major and Surgeon.

In February, 1862, he was detailed as Medical Director of the Department of Key West, Fla., and in June of that year he became Medical Director of the Department of the South, whence in July 1863, after awaiting orders for a short time in Washington he was assigned to duty connected with Prisoners of War, until September.

At this time his friend Colonel Barnes was detailed as Acting Surgeon General and he was himself detailed as principal assistant in the Surgeon General's Office. He soon displayed remarkable executive ability and such exceptional adaptability to his position that he was retained in it until his promotion to the

Surgeon Generalcy in 1882,—nineteen years. During the remainder of the war, however, Colonel R. C. Wood retained the rank and title of Assistant Surgeon General to which he had been promoted in 1862, although he was not on duty in the office, until in accordance with the Act of April 16, 1862, he was honorably mustered out and returned to the rank of Major. This opened the way for Major Crane to be promoted to a grade corresponding to the functions he had been performing for nearly three years and promptly after the passage of the Act of July 28, 1866 fixing the peace establishment of the Army, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon General with the rank of Colonel. In March 1865, he received the brevets of Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, and Brigadier General "for faithful and meritorious services during the War of the Rebellion."

General Crane was the wheel-horse of the Surgeon General's Office. The pyrotechnic side was carried on by General Barnes, who was possessed of marvelous diplomacy and never-failing tact. The detail work however fell to Colonel Crane. "In connection with the arduous and important work connected with the latter years of the War of the Rebellion" said Major Huntington, "his sound judgment, delicate sense of justice and right, his deliberate action and fine decision soon won for him an enviable reputation and materially assisted in raising the Medical Corps of the Army to the high degree of discipline and efficiency which has characterized it in the past and present."

On July 3, 1882, he was appointed Surgeon General of the Army. The new position demanded little change in his duties. For many years he had been most assiduous in his devotion to the work of the office and he now simply continued to manifest the same patient, earnest and punctilious attention to the affairs of his department. He had the pleasure of seeing the completion of the Surgical part of the Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion and of getting the final medical volume well under way in the hands of an officer whom he had selected for the duty.

Personally he was possessed of a kindly and generous spirit and characterized by a strong and dignified bearing. His unexpected demise on the 10th of October 1883 was a shock to his Corps and to the service for which he had labored so long, so faithfully and so successfully.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT MURRAY,
SURGEON GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,—1883-1886.

XIV. BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT MURRAY, SURGEON GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, 1883–1886.

BECAUSE of the sudden death of General Crane in 1883 the contest for the surgeon generalcy was reopened and the official and political friends of all the ranking medical officers were besieged to use their influence in favor of the anxious candidates. It had been decided, upon the promotion of Colonel Crane to be Surgeon General that the office of Assistant Surgeon General, although the incumbent was but a Colonel, was a grade superior to that of the other medical officers of the same rank. and when Colonel Crane was promoted to be Surgeon General, Colonel Robert Murray the then senior Colonel was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon General, although he was not brought to Washington to assist the Surgeon General as in the case of his predecessor. President Arthur then very wisely advanced the Assistant Surgeon General to the head of the Corps and Dr. Robert Murray became Surgeon General of the Army.

General Murray was born at Elkridge, then in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland on August 6, 1822. He received his early education at the public schools of his home, supplementing the facilities there afforded by the instruction of private tutors in languages. In 1838 and 1839 he experimented in business affairs in the counting room of Mr. W. G. Harrison in Baltimore, but professional life having greater attractions for him he transferred the scene of his efforts to the University of Maryland and entered upon the study of the healing art. In 1843, he took his degree of M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania, and further developed his knowledge of medicine by a year—1844-1845—at the Baltimore City and County Alms House Hospital.

He then went before an Army Examining Board, and readily became an approved candidate. Accepting a contract as Acting Assistant Surgeon, he was ordered to Fort Gratiot, Michigan,

where in July 1846 he received his commission as Assistant Surgeon in the Army to date from June 29 of that year. Soon thereafter he took passage on the transport ship "Susan Drew" en route from New York to San Francisco, a six months voyage around Cape Horn. He served at Los Angeles, Monterey, and Camp Far West in California during the next four years, when he was given an eastern station at Fort Independence, Boston, Mass., for a year. In 1852 he was selected by Surgeon W. G. Mower, the Attending Surgeon and Medical Purveyor in N.Y.City as his assistant; upon the death of Surgeon Mower in 1853 he continued on duty as Attending Surgeon and Medical Purveyor until the summer of 1854 when he was relieved and ordered to California where he remained until the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion in 1861, receiving meanwhile in June 1860, his promotion to the grade of Surgeon.

Upon his arrival in Washington Major Murray was put on duty as a member of the board to examine Brigade Surgeons of Volunteers and after the Battle of Bull Run was employed in establishing Hospitals in Alexandria.

In September 1861 he was ordered to the field and successively employed during the years 1861 and 1862 as Medical Director and Medical Purveyor with the commands of Generals Robert Anderson, William Tecumseh Sherman, Don Carlos Buell and W. S. Rosecrans in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama. During this period he carried an especially heavy load of responsibility, being widely separated from the sources of supply and with the aid mainly of inexperienced medical officers. In every emergency however, he came successfully to the front with ample, although at times necessarily crude, provision for every exigency.

His exceptional administrative capacity was then recognized by his detail in 1863 as Medical Purveyor in Philadelphia where millions of dollars passed through his hands in connection with the medical supply of the vast forces in the field. In 1865, he was transferred to the Pacific coast, where he also conducted the medical purveying work of the far west. When the Army was reorganized into a peace establishment in 1866, he was appointed

an Assistant Medical Purveyor with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He continued in charge of this work in San Francisco for eleven years although promoted in that time to the grade of Colonel and Surgeon in June 1876. This service was then followed by two tours of four years each as Medical Director of the Divisions of the Missouri and of the Atlantic respectively. It was while on duty at the latter station in December, 1882, that he was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon General and on November 23, 1883, as Surgeon General of the Army.

With the promotion of Colonel Murray, the office of Assistant Surgeon General ceased to be the second grade in the Medical Department of the Army, it being then ruled that the Assistant Surgeon General was simply one of the Colonels in the Medical Corps, and the Senior Lieutenant Colonel, Dr. Glover Perin, was promoted to the vacancy. This rather illogical situation continued until in 1892 all the Colonels became Assistant Surgeon Generals.

The administration of General Murray was a conservative and harmonious one, attention being devoted rather to the improvement of existing conditions than to the initiation of new movements. General Murray was made an honorary member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States soon after its organization and has uniformly maintained his interest in its affairs.

Upon his retirement, August 6, 1886, he took up his residence at the place of his birth and is still living, 1904, in the evening of a distinguished and successful life at his boyhood's home in Elkridge, Maryland.

XV. BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN MOORE, SURGEON GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY. 1886—1890.

DURING the latter days of the administration of Surgeon General Murray, the candidates for the succession had ample time to align their supporters and to organize their claims for consideration. The field for selection was broad and the number of applicants, including nearly all of the senior grades of the Medical Corps, was abundant. There was no lack of qualifications, as any one of the candidates would have honored the position. Major Huntingdon had served through two surgeon-generalcies as principal assistant and had edited with distinguished credit the last surgical volume of the Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion. Colonel Baxter was the ranking officer in the Medical Department and had evinced a high degree of executive ability as chief of the supply department. Colonel Sutherland had the longest record of service in the corps and brought testimony of the highest character to the ability and efficiency of his service. Lieutenant Colonel John Moore while perhaps the least insistent of the applicants, had many years of distinguished service to his credit and was also politically of the same faith as the then president. It was however a surprise to the service, when, after an interim of three and a half months during which Colonel Baxter, as the senior officer of the Corps officiated as Acting Surgeon General, Lieutenant Colonel Moore was on the 18th of November, 1886, appointed Surgeon General.

General Moore was born in Bloomington, Indiana, August 16, 1826, and received his collegiate education at the Indiana State University. He attended lectures at the Medical School of Louisville in 1848-49, and at the Medical Department of New York University in 1849–50, graduating in 1850. He was then appointed on the house staff of Bellevue Hospital where he served during the ensuing year.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN MOORE,
SURGEON GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,—1886-1890.

In 1853 he appeared before the army examining board and, having been duly approved, was commissioned as an Assistant Surgeon in the army on June 29, 1853. His first station was at Fort Myers, Fla., where he remained until 1856 when he was ordered north for a year at Fort Independence, Mass. He then had the good fortune to be detailed to accompany the Utah Expedition of 1857 and remained on that duty for four years, in the meantime receiving his promotion, June 29, 1858, to the grade of Captain.

In pursuance of the policy to bring as many experienced officers east as possible in 1861, he was then assigned to duty at the Marine Hospital in Cincinnati where he remained until 1862, when, having been promoted to the grade of Major, he was detailed as Medical Director of the Central Grand Division of the Army of the Potomac. In 1863 he was transferred, as Medical Director, to the Department of the Tennesee, and in 1864 received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel for gallant and meritorious service during the Atlantic campaign. In February 1865, he was appointed Colonel and Medical Director of Volunteers and served five months under that commission, receiving during the time the brevet of Colonel "for faithful and meritorious service during the War" and closing his war service in 1866 as Medical Director of the Department of the Mississippi.

During the years 1866 and 1867, he was post surgeon at Fort Wadsworth and Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and 1868 and 1869 he passed upon examining and other board duty in New York City, whither he returned as attending surgeon in 1870, after a few months as Medical Director at the Headquarters of the 1st Military District, Richmond, Va. After four years in New York and a year as Medical Director of the Department of Texas, he availed himself of a long leave of absence to travel extensively in Europe. Then, after a few months on medical examining board duty in New York, he entered upon five years of service on the Pacific coast, first from 1881 to 1884 as Medical Director of the Department of the Columbia, and from 1884 to 1886, as Medical Purveyor in San Francisco, having been promoted to the grade of Assistant Medical Purveyor with the rank of Lieutenant

Colonel on October 8, 1883. In 1886, he was appointed, by President Cleveland, Surgeon General of the Army.

The administration of General Moore was marked by the greatest advances in Army medical work since the War of the Rebellion. During his first winter, instruction in first aid was inaugurated in the service, by direction of General Order No. 86, from the Headquarters of the Army, November 20, 1886.* No step more important to the welfare of troops had ever been taken than this and its future development proved to be of the greatest advantage in the next war. The first aid books of Captain Dietz, Colonel Smart and the writer resulted directly from this work.

In 1887, the Act organizing a Hospital Corps in the United States Army became a law. With all its crudities, defects and deficiencies this act was the most important medico-military legislation since the act of 1847 giving definite rank to medical officers. The organization of a corps of men whose work was to be confined to the Medical Department added immeasurably to the efficiency of the medical service, while the training of these men and the Company Bearers, provided by law in each company, troop and battery, added much to the labors of the medical officers.

The officers set to work enthusiastically to devise systems of drill, training and instruction. There could hardly be a question of priority in this work since so many were working on the sub-

*The Secretary of War being of the opinion that instruction by lecture or demonstration in the simpler practice of medicine and surgery may with advantage to all concerned be given by officers of the Medical Department stationed at military posts to other officers and the enlisted men serving thereat, directs that whenever practicable and where voluntary attendance in sufficient numbers can be secured, arrangements be made for a series of such lectures on the practical treatment of the unhidden disease, early aid to the injured, the most expeditious and proper manner of treating temporarily gunshot wounds, poisoned wounds, frost-bite, bruises, dislocations, hemorrhage, and fractures of bones; application of the tourniquet: the most approved method for resuscitation from drowning, and other kindred subjects.

Medical officers delivering these lectures will forward, not later than June 30, 1887, through the regular military channels, to this office, a report of the results, beneficial or otherwise, which may have attended them up to that date.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan.

R. C. DRUM, Adjutant General.

ject simultaneously. The writer's system of litter drill appeared early in 1888 and was soon followed by the official manual of Colonel Heizmann, other works on the subject by Colonels Hoff, Havard and Woodhull and Captain Dietz were issued soon thereafter, and in many directions the active interest of army medical officers became apparent.

In the conduct of his office General Moore was assisted by a remarkable triumvirate in the persons of Colonel Baxter and Majors Greenleaf and Smart and every phase of the work was managed with the highest efficiency. The last volume of the gigantic Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion—the third medical volume—appeared during his administration under the editorship of Major Smart. The removal of the Surgeon General's office from the old Riggs Building, in which it had been located since the Civil War, to the spacious accommodations provided for it in the new State, War and Navy Department Building rendered it possible for the work to be better classified and organized.

General Moore was cordially received and sustained by the profession at large. This situation was very evident at a dinner given in 1887 by the New York Practitioners Society in honor of him and of the Surgeon General of the Navy. The attitude of the distinguished representatives of medicine gathered there, was a most gratifying indication of the interest felt by the best element of the profession in its military branch. Similarly the interest manifested in the military section of the Ninth International Medical Congress, held in Washington in 1887 was an evidence of the friendship of the civilian physician for his army compeer, and of the sentiment which prevailed throughout the country during General Moore's administration. He has been an Honorary Member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States since 1895.

General Moore, upon his retirement, in 1890 continued his residence in Washington where he still dwells (1904) in hale and hearty old age. He is of large, broad-shouldered frame and powerful physique, and, with fine soldierly bearing, attracts attention wherever he appears.

XVI. BRIGADIER GENERAL JEDEDIAH HYDE BAXTER SURGEON GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—1890.

EVERY man has his pet ambition. Early in the life of General Baxter, he developed a desire to become the Surgeon General of the Army, and despite a series of difficulties which would have daunted a less resolute character he pressed forward for a score and a half of years until he achieved his purpose, only to have his victory turned into defeat by the strong hand of the grim reaper.

Jedediah Hyde Baxter was born, March 11, 1837, at Strafford, Vermont, to Porter Baxter and his wife Ellen Janette, née Harris. His primary schooling was received at academies in South Woodstock and St. Johnsbury and his collegiate education was acquired at the University of Vermont, where he received the baccalaureate degree in 1859.

During his college course he had also pursued some of the studies of the medical curriculum, so that, passing at once on his graduation into the Medical Department of the University, he was enabled to earn the doctorate in medicine the following year, 1860. He then extended his professional attainments by service in Bellevue and Blackwell's Island Hospitals in New York City.

War had hardly arisen in the South before he offered his services to the Union, and received a commission as Surgeon of the 12th Massachusetts Volunteers, dating from June 26, 1861. In this capacity, he served with the Army of the Potomac from July 27, 1861 until his appointment as Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers on April 4, 1862, soon after which he was assigned to duty as Surgeon in charge of Campbell General Hospital in Washington, where he remained until he was selected as Chief Medical Officer of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, a duty which occupied his attention until the completion of the work of the

BRIGADIER GENERAL JEDEDIAH HYDE BAXTER,
SURGEON GENERAL, U. S. ARMY.—1890.

bureau permitted him to devote his entire time to duty as Medical Purveyor.

Upon the reorganization of the Medical Department of the regular service at the end of the Rebellion, he was on July 20, 1867, appointed by President Johnson Assistant Medical Purveyor with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army to fill an original vacancy. His acceptance of this appointment ten days later vacated his volunteer commission and he now set out upon his remarkable career in the regular establishment. In March, 1872, he was promoted to be Chief Medical Purveyor with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and on June 23, 1874, he became Chief Medical Purveyor with the rank of Colonel. In 1865, he received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers for "meritorious and faithful services in the recruitment of the armies of the United States," and that of Colonel of Volunteers for "faithful and meritorious services during the War," while in 1867 he was made Brevet Colonel in the regular establishment for "faithful and meritorious services during the War." His position in the Army Medical Department was unique, since he was the only officer in the Corps, who had entered it except at the bottom and through the established gateway of examination.

An idea of his work in the Provost Marshal General's Bureau may be gained from the two magnificent quarto volumes prepared by him on the "Medical Statistics of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau," and published by the Government in 1875. This work presents the results of the examination of over a million recruits, conscripts, substitutes and enrolled men for military service during the War of the Rebellion, and is much more than a mere collection of statistics, since it contains accounts of the recruiting regulations of other governments, an outline of the history of anthropometry, and many interesting and valuable reports from the medical officers of the Bureau. Major Baxter not only acquired the most thorough acquaintance with the recruiting of the Union Army and the medical examination of recruits but gained a most astonishing familiarity with the individual examiners, consisting of a medical man from each Congressional district in the thirty northern states and territories.

He secured photographs of the members of the Corps and had executed a collective photograph which he so thoroughly impressed upon his mind that he was able to recognize the members at any time thereafter and to call them by name. He secured from time to time a series of reports upon the topography and local causes of disease in each district, which form a most valuable feature of the work.

Colonel Baxter's work as Chief Medical Purveyor was of the highest advantage to the service. From the moment of his induction into the office, the medical supplies became more abundant and of a better quality. The amount of medical literature furnished to each post was increased and the number of medicinal agents was augmented. He believed in encouraging individual work and was quick to respond to the requests of officers desiring special instruments or agents for special researches.

During all this pressure of administrative work he found time for the active practice of his profession. He attended several of the Presidents and their families and his services were extensively utilized by senators, congressmen and Government officials. Time still dragging upon his hands he took up the study of law and after a full course at the Law School of Columbian University, he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. He was the medical attendant at the White House during the early administration of President Garfield, and considerable comment was caused by his failure to be included among the attending surgeons after the President had received his fatal injury. From the standpoint of a score of years later, it would appear to have been simply the outcome of professional competition and consequent animosity. At the time however, the feeling on the subject ran high in Washington.

He early acquired an altogether commendable ambition to become the head of the Army Medical Department. His candidacy was strongly felt at the time of General Barnes' retirement; when General Crane died, his name forged well to the front; when General Murray retired he was one of the most conspicuous candidates for the succession. His candidacy caused much controversy in army medical circles. His opponents held that

it would not be fair to pass over the numerous medical officers who were senior to him in length of service although junior to him in rank because of his having been appointed with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel instead of Lieutenant as had every other medical officer, and especial weight was laid upon the fact that he had come into the service without the examination which had been the test of the fitness of every other officer for admission. His friends acknowledged the truth of these facts, but argued that what had been done, had been done, that upwards of thirty years' service had shown Colonel Baxter's exceptional fitness for his work, and that he was now the ranking Colonel of the Department. He had manifested peculiar administrative ability in connection with the supply department and it was believed that he would evince the same executive qualities as Surgeon General. At the time of General Moore's retirement it so happened that these facts coincided with the occupancy of the War Secretariat by a personal friend, the Hon. Redfield Procter, and the incumbency of the Executive by a comrade and long-time patient, President Benjamin Harrison. Colonel Baxter was then promptly on August 16, 1890, appointed Surgeon General.

He came to the office familiar with the most minute details of its management and at once demonstrated his mastery of them. Nothing was too unimportant for his attention. A short time prepreviously, for example, the writer had been refused a leave of absence upon altogether unreasonable grounds, and General Baxter had hardly assumed the chair when he wrote with his own hand a note saying that the leave would now be granted if an application were sent in. It was not long thereafter before the writer was in Washington and a guest at the delightful Baxter home on Connecticut Avenue where he had an opportunity of becoming well acquainted with the new Surgeon General both as a man and as an officer. The General was full of plans for the Medical Department to be worked out in the seven years which would have elapsed before his compulsory retirement by reason of age. His schemes were far reaching and comprehensive and involved many details which have never been made public. The fruitage of his work was however destined to be blighted for on December 4,

1890, hardly more than four months from the achievement of his ambition he fell a victim to insidious uremic toxæmia which had long been undermining his system which brought him down almost without warning.

Thus terminated a career, unique in many respects, the development of which was attributable to the rare personality of the man himself. Persistent and energetic, loyal to his friends and strong against his opponents, attractive and magnetic in character he rarely failed to succeed in an object which he set out to attain. Physically General Baxter was of medium height but strongly built, with clean-cut face and an agreeable manner. He was an excellent raconteur with a peculiar appreciation of the humorous. He was a typical New Englander and a loyal American.

BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
SURGEON GENERAL, U. S. ARMY.-1890-1893

XVII. BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES SUTHERLAND, SURGEON GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—1890–1893.

GENERAL interest centered about the President's action with regard to the succession to Surgeon General Baxter, but President Harrison decided to follow the precedent established in the Baxter case and promote the senior Colonel in the Medical Department, Colonel Charles Sutherland.

Immediately junior to him were a number of able and experienced officers among whom it would have been exceedingly difficult to make a selection. Chief among these was Lieutenant Colonel Joseph R. Smith, who had served with the highest credit as Assistant Surgeon General and as Acting Surgeon General, during the Civil War and in many important positions throughout the intervening years. Colonel Charles Page, as titular Assistant Surgeon General, had a reasonable claim for promotion; and the merits of many others might well have been recognized had not the Executive determined to decide the question upon the basis of seniority.

General Sutherland was born in Philadelphia on May 10, 1831 and was the son of the Honorable Joel Barlow Sutherland, a physician, soldier, statesman and jurist of the Keystone state, and the first president of the Society of the War of 1812, of which General Sutherland was himself at one time the Historian. Young Charles received the best educational advantages afforded by the private schools of Philadelphia and completed his student life at Jefferson Medical College where the degree of M.D. was conferred upon him in 1849.

He was commissioned as an Assistant Surgeon in the Army August 5, 1852, after ten months service as an Acting Assistant Surgeon under a contract tendered him after passing the entrance examination for admission to the Medical Corps. His earliest military experience was at Fort Monroe which was followed by a

short term at Jefferson Barracks rendered especially interesting to the young physician by an epidemic of cholera which prevailed among the troops. He then went into the field with a military exploring party which located the site of Fort Riley in Kansas and shortened the overland trail to Santa Fe, New Mexico.

He was then transferred to the Department of New Mexico where he served for five years with station from time to time at Forts Webster, Fillmore, Craig, Stanton and Santa Fe, and saw much service against Apache and Comanche Indians. After a year in the east, at Fort Moultrie, S. C. and on leave, he was ordered to the Department of Texas where he remained, serving meanwhile at Forts Davis and Duncan, until Texas seceded from the Union when he escaped capture by the Confederate forces and left the state with artillery and infantry troops for New York.

Upon his arrival in the North he reported at the Headquarters of the Army and a week later was ordered by General Scott on a secret expedition to Fort Pickens and Santa Rosa Island, Florida. The troops composing this expedition were among the first to take an active part in the War of the Rebellion, sailing from New York and arriving at their destination prior to the first call for volunteers issued by President Lincoln. He remained at Fort Pickens a year and during that time participated in two bombardments between the United States troops and the enemy on the mainland, and in an engagement between United States Volunteers and Confederates near his hospital, his conduct receiving special commendation from General Brown on each occasion.

On April 16, 1862, he was promoted to the grade of Major and assigned to Fort Warren, Mass., then used as a prison in which several hundred Confederate officers were confined and guarded by a regiment of volunteers. In the summer he was ordered to report to General Halleck at Corinth, Mississippi, and assigned to duty as Medical Purveyor for the armies concentrated near that center of military operations. Later he located extensive medical supply depots at Columbus, Kentucky, where he provided for the medical necessities of two hundred thousand men, the estimated strength of General Halleck's command.

He then organized a second large supply depot at Memphis, Tenn. Here he fitted out nine general hospitals, with a capacity of three thousand beds, for the disabled among the forces on the Mississippi, and assisted in equipping a floating hospital of over eight hundred beds for the use of Grant's Army at Milliken's Bend near Vicksburg.

He was attached to the headquarters of General U. S. Grant where he served as Assistant Medical Director and also as Inspector of Camps and Transports of the Army of the Tennessee until the surrender of Vicksburg in July 1863. He participated in the battles of Jackson and Champion Hills and assisted in locating the field hospitals established after those engagements. During the siege of Vicksburg he was actively engaged in examining camps, transferring the wounded to transports for northern hospitals and in keeping his forces well supplied with medicines and hospital stores. Referring to this period in his memoirs, General Grant says that: "Troops could scarcely find dry ground on which to pitch tents. Malarial fever broke out among the men. Measles and small-pox also attacked them. The hospital arrangements and medical attendance were so perfect, however, that the loss of life was much less than might have been expected."

After the fall of Vicksburg, he was appointed Medical Director of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina under General Foster, with the supervision of five large general hospitals in addition to the troops in the field and later Medical Director of Hospitals and Parole camp at Annapolis, Md.

In the spring of 1864, Major Sutherland was detailed by the Secretary of War as Medical Purveyor for the Army of the Potomac and the hospitals in and about Washington with station in that city. The Army of the Potomac then included 150,000 men and the twenty general hospitals supplied had a capacity of over 30,000 patients. This duty lasted until the close of the war, during which time spacious buildings were occupied by the constantly in- and out-flowing stream of supplies handled by a large force of workmen, and over $4,000,000 was disbursed without loss or difficulty.

When the army was reorganized at the close of the Rebellion, in recognition of his distinguished services, he was without solicitation recommended by Surgeon General Barnes, with the hearty endorsement of General Grant, to be one of the medical purveyors with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel then established and on September 21, 1866 he accepted that commission. He was stationed for several years at the Washington and the New York Medical Purveying Depots, meanwhile receiving on June 26, 1876, promotion as Surgeon with the rank of Colonel. He then served as Medical Director of the Division of the Pacific from 1879 to 1884 and of the Division of the Atlantic until his appointment as Surgeon General of the Army, December 23, 1890.

General Sutherland was a man of magnificent proportions, standing over six feet two inches in his bare feet. He had a fine open face, with a strikingly military cast. He possessed a most amiable disposition and was a delightful companion as the writer learned during the three years in which he served with him at Governor's Island from 1887 to 1890, and where he had the pleasure of being the first officer of his Corps to congratulate him upon his promotion. His administration was conservative and progressive. He gave the Medical Department a new field equipment, but withdrew the personal equipment of surgical supplies which had hitherto been issued to each medical officer, making all officers dependent upon the Post Hospitals for these articles. Under his direction the Hospital Corps was developed, and a movement toward securing a new set of reports upon the hygiene of the army was inaugurated, the publication of which however was prevented by later orders. He was retired by reason of reaching the age limit, on May 29, 1893, and settled down in Washington where he died at his residence on Friday, May 10, 1895.

BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE MILLER STERNBERG,
SURGEON GENERAL, U. S. ARMY.—1893-1902.

XVIII. BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE MILLER STERNBERG, SURGEON GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—1893–1902.

IN a period so momentous in its history as the time of the Spanish-American war, the United States army was fortunate in having at the head of its medical department a man of unusual versatility, energy and efficiency. The transformation of the conduct of affairs from the era of small things and close estimates consequent upon three decades and more of comparative peace to the liberal basis demanded by the people in the treatment of the sick of the army so quickly created and mobilized to relieve the struggling Cubans was accomplished by him with singular ease and success. Brigadier General George Miller Sternberg had been prepared for such administrative duties by six years of service as surgeon general, preceded by thirty-two years of work in the lower grades of his corps. He had qualified himself for scientific direction by professional experience extending over a territory bounded only by the limits of his country and involving practical work upon the battlefield and amidst epidemics of disastrous character, and by profound special investigations into the cause of disease conducted in this country and abroad. The high character of his work had been attested by the official commendation of his commanding general for service at Bull Run, Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill, by the hearty approval of the chief of his corps for service in the south and in particular during two epidemics of yellow fever, and by the reception of a brevet for gallant service in the performance of professional duty under fire in action against Indians.

The depth and scope of his professional work is indicated by the number and extent of his contributions to professional literature. His work on Bacteriology now in its third edition is recognized as a classic, of which his edition of Magnin's Bacteria was a worthy precursor; his monographs upon yellow fever have

added greatly to the reputation of American research; his studies in croupous pneumonia, typhoid and cholera were epochal in character; his investigations into disinfection and his original work in connection with pathogenic micro-organisms have been of the highest value; his book upon Malaria and Malarial Diseases together with his journal articles upon the subject, form a peculiarly well-rounded compendium of the subject; while his work upon Serum Therapy has been crowned with the highest praise.

His professional standing received abundant recognition at the hands of the profession. He twice received the degree of LL.D. and was made an honorary member of the Epidemiological Society of London, the Royal Academy of Rome, the Academy of Medicine of Rio Janeiro, the American Academy of Medicine, and the French Society of Hygiene, while also honored from time to time by election to the presidency of the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, the Biological Society of Washington, the Philosophical Society of Washington, the section on military medicine and surgery of the Pan-American Medical Congress and the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, of the latter of which he continued always to be an active and interested member.

He founded the Army Medical School, and inaugurated the custom of assigning officers to stations in large cities where they might have the advantage of abundant laboratory and clinical facilities. He established the laboratories of bacteriology and hygiene in connection with the army medical musuem, and furnished facilities for such work in every military post. He encouraged scientific work by the members of his corps and brought the medical staff of the army to the highest state of professional efficiency. His frequent tours of inspection, including Cuba and the Philippines in his itinerary, gave him a personal familiarity with the needs of the service which never failed to redound to the advantage of the officers under his direction.

General Sternberg from the beginning evinced great interest in the work of the Association of Military Surgeons and during his presidency the membership made its greatest strides in numbers. When the Spanish war required an increase in the medi-

cal staff, he selected the new officers largely from the Association membership, believing that the training and instruction gained in the work of the Association conduced greatly to the efficiency of its members and adapted them markedly to active service.

The declaration of war with Spain found him ready, and in the face of great legislative embarrassments and administrative obstacles, he conducted the system of aid to the ill and injured with singular efficiency. The enormous addition to his labors due to a sudden multiplication of the combatant force by ten and the retention of the permanent strength at four times the ante-bellum number was met by him readily and easily. Performing duties many times more arduous and responsible than those of a Major General, he remained a Brigadier General although the medical profession of the country unanimously urged the advancement of the surgeon-generalcy to the grade of Major General, the American Medical Association and many other organizations adopting without solicitation resolutions to that effect prepared by the writer during his first term as Secretary of the Association of Military Surgeons.

He instituted a corps of female nurses for service in permanent hospitals; he established a sanatorium at Fort Bayard for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis; he created a special surgical hospital at Washington Barracks; he organized additional schools for the hospital corps and developed and improved those already established; he accorded special facilities of many kinds in medico-military work at numerous points throughout the country; he supervised the organization in our tropical and uncivilized dependencies of a system of care of the disabled so efficient as to result in a sick rate so low as to be unprecedented in history.

He was eminently a man of works, and his accomplishments along administrative, scientific and professional lines made an impression in history that will never be forgotten.

His official record is as follows: Assistant Surgeon, May 28, 1861; Captain, May 28, 1866; Major December 1, 1875; Lieutenant Colonel, January 2, 1891; Surgeon General, May 30, 1893; retired June 8, 1902. Since the date of his retirement he has been engaged actively in professional research in Washington where he now permanently resides.

XIX. BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY FORWOOD, SURGEON GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—1902.

JUSTICE to a long and able military record was done when the senior officer of the Medical Department was in June, 1902, detailed as the head of the Corps. General Forwood was born in Brandywine Hundred, Delaware, on the 7th of September, 1838 and received his preliminary education in the public schools and Chester Academy of Chester, Pa. After graduating in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the army, his first commission bearing the date of August 5, 1861. His introduction to military service was in the capacity of executive officer of the Seminary Hospital at Georgetown, D.C., but after a few months he was assigned to active service first as surgeon of the 14th Infantry and later as acting medical director of Sykes' division of the 5th corps of the army of the Potomac. On duty in the office of the medical director in Washington for five months, he again saw eight months active service as surgeon of the 6th Cavalry in Stoneman's division when he was disabled by wounds received in action. His civil war service was concluded with tours of duty as executive officer of the Satterlee Hospital in Philadelphia, and in command of the medical storeship; "Marcy C. Day," and the Whitehall General Hospital near Bristol, Pa. Whitehall General Hospital, which had a capacity of 2,000 beds, was built by General (then Lieutenant) Forwood and remained under his command to the end of the war.

He took part in numerous engagements, including Yorktown, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, the second Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg and Brandy Station. Whatever there was of hard service during this period was shared by him; he frequently attended the wounded under fire, his horse was killed under him at the battle of Fairfield and he was severely wounded through

BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY FORWOOD,
SURGEON GENERAL, U. S. ARMY.—1902.

the right breast at the battle of Brandy Station. His gallantry in bringing off Lieut. James F. McElhone, 14th Infantry, who had fallen severely wounded within the enemy's lines at Gaines' Mills, was an instance of the conspicuous valor which uniformly attended the performance of his duty.

In the long period of nominal peace which prevailed between the Rebellion and the Spanish war, he saw much duty under many varied circumstances. At Fort Riley, in 1866, he fought alone an epidemic of cholera which carried off twenty-seven out of fifty-nine cases. In 1870, he devoted a leave of absence to the study of yellow fever at the quarantine station near Philadelphia, in order that he might familiarize himself by actual contact with that disease. From 1866 to 1870, he was on frontier duty in the Department of the Missouri; from 1870 to 1872, he was at Fort Brady, Michigan; from 1872 to 1876, he was in Texas; from 1876 to 1879, he served in the Department of the South, and from 1879 to 1882 in the Department of the Platte. During this latter tour of duty, he acted as surgeon and naturalist to the military reconnaissances and exploring expeditions conducted in the northwest by Lieutenant General Sheridan, on the last of which, in 1883, President Arthur and Secretary Robert T. Lincoln were present. From 1882 to 1886 he was attending surgeon on the staff of General Sheridan at Chicago and from 1886 to 1890 he was chief surgeon of the Department of Dakota.

In 1890, he entered upon a prolonged tour of duty at the Soldier's Home near Washington. During most of his service here he occupied the chair of Surgical Pathology and for a time that also of Military Surgery in the Medical Department of Georgetown University; and in recognition of his work, the University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. When the Army Medical School was organized, he became Professor of Military Surgery, a chair which he occupied with signal ability until the suspension of its work consequent upon the Spanish war; upon the resumption of its sessions after the war, he returned to the school, this time as President, a position which he held until his promotion to the command of his corps.

Upon the return of the army of invasion from Cuba to Montauk Point, he was assigned to duty as chief medical officer of the great convalescent camp which terminated the first stage of the Spanish war and by the tact, energy, and efficiency which he manifested, he brought order out of chaos and placed the work of the camp in an excellent sanitary situation. When later the return of the volunteer regiments necessitated the establishment of a great General Hospital at Savannah, General Forwood selected the location and supervised the work of construction, until in December 1898, he was ordered to San Francisco as chief surgeon of the Department of California—a station then assuming especial importance because of the increasing prominence of the hostilities in the Philippines. Early in 1901, he returned to Washington as principal assistant to the Surgeon General, a duty which he continued to perform until his own promotion to that office.

In detail, General Forwood served as assistant surgeon (Lieutenant), five years, 1861–1866; as assistant surgeon (Captain), ten years, 1866–1876; as surgeon (Major), fifteen years, 1876–1891; as deputy surgeon general (Lieutenant Colonel), six years, 1891–1897; as assistant surgeon general (Colonel), four years, 1897–1902; and as surgeon general three months to round out his full quota of forty-one years as a medical officer of the United States Army, during which he occupied every grade in his corps with honor to himself and credit to the service.

General Forwood produced numerous important professional contributions, conspicuous among which were his monographs upon Military Surgery in Dennis' System of Surgery and in Warren & Gould's International Textbook of Surgery. He was for a number of years editor of the *Military Surgeon*, published in Washington in connection with the *National Medical Review*.

XX. BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT MAITLAND O'REILLY, SURGEON GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—1902–

LEGISLATION having limited the Surgeon Generalcy to a four year detail, the President in 1902, desired to appoint to that position only an officer who might serve out the full term, a determination which eliminated a considerable number of the older officers of the service, upon the retirement of General Forwood in September. Again an embarrassment of riches presented itself, but from the many qualified and efficient officers available for a choice the selection fell upon Colonel Robert Maitland O'Reilly, who was the senior officer with a quadrennium of service available prior to his enforced retirement on account of the attainment of the age limit.

Colonel O'Reilly was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 14th of January, 1845, to John O'Reilly and his wife Ellen Maitland. His patriotism led him to enter the military service and his medical proclivities inclined him, when but nineteen years old to become a medical cadet in the Army, in which capacity he passed two periods of service—from January 7, 1864 to January 8, 1865, and from February 6, 1865 to September 23 of the same year,—being at the time of his promotion to be Surgeon General, the only officer in the Medical Department of the Army who had had medical cadet service. At the close of the war he returned to his home in Philadelphia and entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, where, in 1866, he received his diploma, after which he duly appeared before a medical examining board and was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon in the Army on the 14th of May, 1867. During the War of the Rebellion he was on duty at General Hospitals in Philadelphia and Chattanooga and in the office of the Medical Director of the Army of the Cumberland, while after the close of hostilities he had a varied and useful frontier experience. While on duty with

a detachment of recruits en route to San Francisco, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, in 1867, he was accidentally wounded. From 1868 to 1869 he was continuously in the field in Arizona, acting as chief surgeon of Upper Arizona, although at the time but twenty-four years of age. He again saw active Indian service in 1874 when he was chief surgeon of the Sioux expedition of that year. This duty was followed by an eastern tour, mostly at Fort McHenry and Fort Hamilton, but varied by service in 1877 in the labor disturbances which occurred that year in Pennsylvania, and in which he received an injury so serious as to compel a suspension of duty for over two years. Upon his return from sick leave he was assigned to duty as attending surgeon in Washington where his polished manner and professional skill speedily made him a marked character at the capital. This duty he performed during the two administrations of President Cleveland, with whom his relations were most intimate and agreeable. In the interim he was on duty at Fort Logan, Colo., and afterward at Fort Wayne, Mich. accompanying the troops from the latter post into the field upon the opening of the Spanish-American War. He was also on duty with the troops in the field during tho Sioux campaign of 1890 and 1891. General O'Reilly was an exceedingly popular and acceptable medical attendant and during his tours of duty in Washington his services were widely sought for. Perhaps the most conspicuous of the cases in which he appeared was that of General Philip Sheridan, during whose last illness he was chief medical attendant.

From the beginning of the Spanish War his services were conspicuous and effective. He proceeded to the field as medical officer of a detachment of the Second Infantry and soon after his arrival at Mobile, Ala., was assigned to duty as chief surgeon of the First Independent Division of the forces in the field commanded by Major General John J. Coppinger, where he displayed administrative ability of so high an order that when the Volunteer Army was organized he was appointed, on the 9th of May, 1898, Chief Surgeon of Volunteers with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He also saw important service with various general officers during the hostilities as Chief Surgeon of the Fourth

BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT MAITLAND O'REILLY,
SURGEON GENERAL, U. S. ARMY.—1902—

Army Corps and on the Staff of Major General James F. Wade in Havana.

During his southern service he saw much notable duty, having been a member of a board for selecting camp sites in the southern states and for other important purposes. Perhaps the most significant and fruitful of his duties, however, was his detail to proceed to Jamaica for the purpose of acquiring information regarding the experience of the Medical Department of the British Army upon that Island, and to prepare recommendations relative to the hygiene of troops on tropical service with especial reference to occupation, food and habitation. The Medical Department steamship *Bay State* was placed under his orders for the cruise. The results of his trip and the outcome of his recommendations were material elements in the development of the betterment of the conditions of the American troops.

After the close of the Spanish War he saw service as chief surgeon of the division of Cuba, as commanding officer of the Josiah Simpson General Hospital near Fort Monroe, and, at the time of his appointment to the Surgeon Generalcy, was chief surgeon of the Department of California.

His administration of the office of Surgeon General has been marked by judgment, liberality, progressiveness and energy. Among the steps which he has initiated have been the reorganization of the Hospital Corps, the attachment of the title of Sergeant to its senior non-commissioned officers, the institution of the grade of Corporal and the separation of the more deserving of the privates into a class of First Class Privates. A scheme for the reorganization of the Medical Department prepared by him is before Congress at the time of writing this sketch and is a notable advance on all previous conditions. The most important features of this scheme are the abandonment of the terms "Assistant Surgeon General," "Deputy Surgeon General," "Surgeon" and "Assistant Surgeon," and the substitution therefor of the military grades in the Medical Department; the shortening of the period of service of a Lieutenant to three years; and the institution of a Reserve Corps of medical officers to take the place of the obsolete and untenable Contract Surgeon, together with an in-

crease in the number of officers in the higher grades as follows: 16 colonels instead of 8, 24 lieutenant colonels instead of 12, 110 majors instead of 60, and 300 captains and first lieutenants. This act, with somewhat reduced members passed the Senate and was favorably reported in the House, but unfortunately failed to come to a vote in 1905.

In person General O'Reilly is of medium height and neither spare nor stout in figure. His expression is winning, his manner is attractive and his tact and diplomacy are never-failing. Coming from a lineage of generations of soldiers, his mind has a military bent, modified by the humane element gained from medical experience and training. Broad in his ideas, conscious of his responsibility, and able in his conduct, the Surgeon Generalcy has derived and will continue to derive the highest benefit from General O'Reilly's administration.

The Surgeon General

of

The Confederate Army.

DR. SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE,
SURGEON GENERAL, CONFEDERATE ARMY.—1861-1865.

DR. SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, SURGEON GENERAL OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.—1861-1865.

REAL as was the problem of 1860 to southern civilians it was infinitely more desperate to the officers of southern birth who wore the uniform of the United States service. The gun which boomed out the tocsin of state rights in Charleston harbor brought many a conscientious heart into the most painful of dilemmas. Of those whose native states declared in favor of secession from the Union, many determined to stand by the colors under which they had been serving, but many more, and by far the larger number believed that they were responding to the call of undeniable duty in going with their states. Among the most distinguished officers who took this step was Major Samuel Preston Moore, Surgeon in the United States Army, who at the time of the inauguration of hostilities between the North and South was on duty as Army Medical Purveyor at New Orleans, and who some months later was appointed Surgeon General of the Confederate forces.

Dr. Moore was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1813 to Stephen West Moore and Eleanor Screven Gilbert, his wife, and was a lineal descendant of Dr. Mordicai Moore who came to America in the train of Lord Baltimore as his physician. His family was connected with many of the distinguished personages of early American history and two of his brothers also held commissions in the ante-bellum United States Army,—Colonel West Moore and Dr. Charles Lloyd Moore. His early education was acquired at his home town where he also graduated in medicine from the Medical College of the State of South Corolina on March 8th, 1834. Soon thereafter, March 13th, 1835, he obtained an appointment as Assistant Surgeon in the Army, and at once entered upon a long western service at Fort Leavenworth, Fort Des Moines, Fort Gibson, Mo., and Fort Coffey, Kans. He then went to Florida where he served at various stations closing his tour of

duty at Camp Barrancas near Pensacola, which he found garrisoned by a detachment of the Seventh Infantry under command of Major Jacob Brown who afterwards died of wounds received in defense of the works at the mouth of the Rio Grande river, since known in his honor as Fort Brown. Major Brown's home was made attractive by two daughters, one of whom became the wife of General Stewart Van Vliet while the other captured the heart of young Dr. Moore, became his wife in June 1845, and his constant companion until his death.

The following August saw him en route with troops to Aransas, Corpus Christi and the Nueces River, in the territory then in dispute between Texas and Mexico, and in preparation for the Mexican War. His services in these operations lay altogether along the Rio Grande and most of the time at Camargo, a Mexican town opposite the post in Texas now known as Fort Ringgold. At the close of the war he took station at Jefferson Barracks and on April 30, 1847 attained the rank of Major which he retained until his resignation from the United States service in 1861. He was on duty with troops detailed to guard the transcontinental emigration of 1849, and passed two years at Fort Laramie. In 1852 he returned to Texas and, after a few months at San Antonio, proceeded to Fort Brown where he remained for the ensuing two years. Thence he repaired in 1854 to Governor's Island but after a year proceeded to West Point where he remained until April, 1860, at which time he was placed in charge of the Medical Purveying service in New Orleans.

In common with the majority of army officers he had never actively engaged in political discussion, but he shared to a high degree in the loyalty to his native state which animated so many of his comrades and passed many hours in anxious reflection upon his duty in case of the secession of South Carolina from the Union. Home ties, however, finally prevailed and when his state withdrew its allegiance to the government of which it had formed a part, he too resigned his commission and retired to Little Rock, Arkansas, with a view to establishing his residence there, and engaging in the practice of his profession.

It was not a period however when trained military men could hide themselves from the loud demand for them and it was not long before Dr. Moore was so beset with appeals from his friends and requests from the authorities to participate in the operations then opening up, that in June 1861, he yielded to the pressure to which he had been subjected and accepted the Surgeon Generalcy of the Confederate Army. He found himself from the first confronted with enormous difficulties. The South had no trained military medical corps to attend its troops nor to serve as a nucleus about which the service of the disabled could be aggregated. Many of the brighter of her medical men preferred to seek glory at the cannon's mouth rather than in the corridors of the hospital. The Geneva convention then had not neutralized the medical service and medical supplies, and it was always difficult and often impossible to obtain the customary agents, instruments or dressings for the treatment of the sick and wounded.

He promptly set to work to organize a medical department. Examinations were prescribed by which the incompetent were excluded and eliminated from its personnel. A system of assignment was established, suitable reports were provided for, and order was brought out of what had been as near military medical chaos as possible. He recognized the advantage of discussion and mutual contact among his officers and in furtherance of this idea organized in August, 1863, at Richmond, the "Association of Army and Navy Surgeons of the Confederate States," and became the first President. He was also active after the war in a similar association organized in 1874, of which he was also elected President, and before which at Richmond in 1875 he gave a valuable presidential address upon the Medical Department of the Confederate Army.

Blockades and the enemy's lines cutting off the obtaining of supplies from other countries, he set to work to utilize the resources, afforded by his own territory. Careful attention was paid to the preparation of drugs from plants indigenous to the southern soil; laboratories were established for their preparation; and depots were located for the distribution of the products thus manufactured.

Books too were scarce and he had prepared under his own personal supervision a "Manual of Military Surgery," which was published in 1863 and distributed to the forces. In 1864 he inaugurated the publication of "*The Confederate States Medical and Surgical Journal*," for the information of his corps, which had a brilliant career of a little over a year.

He organized and equipped many hospitals and for him is claimed the distinction of the introduction of the hut and one-story pavilion hospital which attained so great a vogue in both the southern and northern armies, and stands still as the best model for hospital construction yet devised.

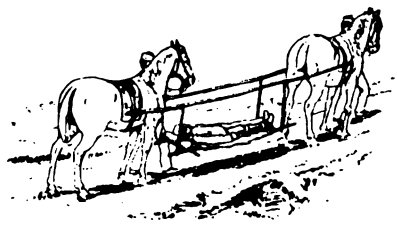
After the close of the war with the north and the consequent disbandment of the Confederate Army, Dr. Moore remained in Richmond, not engaging in active medical practice, but interested mainly in agricultural and educational matters being for many years a member of the board of managers of the State Agricultural Society and of the Richmond school board. In the latter work he was especially active, endeavoring to lift public education from the realm of politics and to establish it on the best scientific and highest moral plane. This he continued for nearly a quarter of a century, when, on May 31, 1889, he quietly passed away at his West Grace Street home in Richmond.

"In person, he was," says Lewis,* "above medium stature, well formed, erect and of soldierly bearing; regular, handsome features, not austere but subdued by thought and studious habits. With acquaintances he was genial, having a pleasant brightness, and a keen but harmless wit. In official life a strict disciplinarian, but appreciative of faithful service. He was always extremely modest in referring to his own work and only alluded to it at comparatively long intervals and upon the most intimate occasions. That he spared not himself the best testimony is the high renown he won for himself and his faithful corps with the medical world, which has justified the wisdom of his selection for the duties imposed upon him; and also by the loving

*Samuel Preston Moore, Surgeon General of the Confederate States. By Samuel E. Lewis, M.D. *Southern Practioner*, August, 1901.

regard felt for him in recognition and appreciation of his services, by all the people of his beloved Southland."

The portrait with which this sketch is illustrated we owe to the courtesy of Dr. Deering J. Roberts of Nashville, Secretary of the Association of Medical officers of the Army and Navy of the Confederacy and Editor of the *Southern Practitioner*. No portrait of Dr. Moore in uniform as Surgeon General is in existence for the very excellent reason that none was ever made. As a matter of fact he never had such a uniform. He ordered one from England during the earlier days of the War but the privateer which had it on board was sunk by the enemy and he had no opportunity to obtain another.



Military Surgeons

who have become

Secretary of War

THE HONORABLE JAMES McHENRY,
MILITARY SURGEON AND SECRETARY OF WAR,-1753-1816

JAMES McHENRY, MILITARY SURGEON AND SECRETARY OF WAR—1753–1816.

VERY rarely has a single individual the pleasure of the intimate friendship of four such men as George Washington, the Marquis de la Fayette, Alexander Hamilton and Benjamin Rush. This distinction fell to the lot of a young Irish doctor, James McHenry, who was born to Daniel and Agnes McHenry at Ballymena, County Antrim, on November 16, 1753. When about eighteen years of age he took a voyage to America for his health and was so charmed with the country that he persuaded his father to come over and engage in business in Baltimore. Young James after passing some time at Newark Academy, a noted Delaware institution, repaired to Philadelphia and engaged in the study of medicine under Benjamin Rush then emerging above the professional horizon as a medical luminary of the first magnitude.

He was fully imbued with the patriotic principles of his preceptor, and when the Revolutionary War broke out, at his own expense journeyed to Cambridge and volunteered his services at the American Hospital. He was not long however without official position, for on August 10, 1776, he was commissioned Surgeon of the Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion commanded by Colonel Robert Magaw and one of the finest organizations in the army. It was barely two weeks later on August 26, that Congress evidently sensible of the desirability of utilizing McHenry's services to the best advantage, adopted the following resolution which Dr. Rush considered did the young medical officer as much honor as if they had made him director of a hospital:

Resolved, that Congress have a proper sense of the merit and services of Doctor McHenry, and recommend it to the directors of the different hospitals belonging to the United States, to appoint Doctor McHenry to the first vacancy that shall happen of surgeon's berth in any of the said hospitals.

McHenry was not yet destined, however, to be employed as

a hospital surgeon, for his battalion was for the next three months engaged in operations active enough to satisfy his utmost ambitions and on November 16, 1776 he was taken prisoner with his command at the capitulation of Fort Washington After a couple of months' confinement he was paroled and compelled to remain idle until early in May 1778, when he was finally exchanged and went on duty as Senior Surgeon of the Flying Hospital.

It was but a few days, however, before he was ordered to headquarters and assigned to duty as Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, an event which marked the permanent termination of his medical practice. The relations which henceforth existed between the stern and reserved Washington and his brilliant and tactful young aid were cordial in the extreme. This happy relationship continued until 1780, when he was relieved from duty with the Commander-in-Chief and assigned nominally as aide-de-camp but really as guide, philosopher and friend to the youthful and enthusiastic Marquis de la Fayette, who had been commissioned as a Major General in the American establishment. In May 1781, Dr. McHenry was commissioned as Major to date from the preceding October.

In September, 1781, when still with la Fayette before Yorktown, McHenry was elected to the Maryland State Senate, an office which he held for the ensuing six years. Meanwhile he was also elected to Congress of which he was a member from 1783 to 1786. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1786; in 1788 and 1789 he was a member of the General Assembly; and from 1791 to 1795 he again represented his district in the State Senate.

His appointment by Washington in January, 1791, as Secretary of War, however, took him out of state politics and carried him once more into the national arena. The work of the War Department remained in his hands thenceforth through the administration of Washington and on into that of John Adams. When war with France seemed unavoidable in 1798, he had the supervision of the preparations for the conflict; and here his medical knowledge rendered him of peculiar value to the country, enabling him to speak with authority when he wrote to Congress,

that "the Secretary does not discover in any of the Acts the necessary provision for the appointment of hospital officers or a hospital establishment. As military hospitals are indispensable to an army especially in time of war, it is respectfully suggested that provisions on the subject ought to be made by law, and that the regulations to be found in the resolutions of the old Congress, more particularly in those under date of September 30, 1780 and January 3, 1782, as certainly the faithful results of much experience, may afford some important lights respecting this Department. The certain consequences of disregarding so essential a measure in the event of war and the encampment of an army will be a train of diseases which must cut off a large proportion of our troops." The result of this judicious reminder was the act of March 2, 1799 providing for the best medical organization the Army had ever possessed.

The later years of Secretary McHenry's administration were marred by misunderstandings and disagreements with President Adams, largely because of McHenry's attachment to his old friend and comrade in arms, Alexander Hamilton, and on May 13, 1800 the strained relations culminated after a stormy discussion with his chief, in the resignation of his portfolio.

From this time he withdrew from public life and lived quietly upon his estates adjacent to the city of Baltimore, where his services to his state and to his country were worthily commemorated by the neighboring works of Fort McHenry, which have permanently preserved his name in the military annals of the nation, and in which, oddly enough the services of another military medical officer have recently been commemorated by the bestowal of his name upon one of its batteries,—Battery Lazear. Living then in elegant retirement but by no means in idleness, Dr. McHenry survived, a respected and honored citizen of the commonwealth, until his death, May 3, 1816.

WILLIAM EUSTIS, MILITARY SURGEON AND SECRETARY OF WAR.—1753-1825.

NO citizen of Massachusetts was more distinguished in his day than the tenth governor of the commonwealth, the eminent military surgeon and Secretary of War, William Eustis. Secretary Eustis was the second son of Benjamin Eustis a prominent physician of Boston, where he first saw the light on June 10, 1753. After an excellent preliminary training at the Boston grammar school under the famous Mr. John Lovell, he entered Harvard University at the age of fourteen and took his baccalaureate degree at that institution at the Commencement of 1772.

He then entered upon the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Joseph Warren, then a famous physician and later a celebrated soldier and patriot. In this capacity, young Eustis was a pronounced success. An attractive physique, handsome features, polished manners and a fine address combined with a generous disposition, an amiable nature and a cultured mind to commend him both to his preceptor and to his clientele, in the treatment of which, his position led him to participate.

He had outgrown his novitiate in medicine and had become rather a friend and associate than a student, when on April 19, 1775, an express arrived in Boston with the intelligence of the affair at Lexington. When he heard the news, Dr. Warren turned over his patients to young Eustis and galloped away to the scene of action, whither he was followed by his young assistant after the proper visits had been made to his patients. Here Dr. Eustis had his first military experience in treating the wounded on that historic field.

When it became evident that war was impending, Dr. now General Warren tendered a regimental surgeoncy to Dr. Eustis knowing by personal observation his fitness for the office, and he

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM EUSTIS,
MILITARY SURGEON AND SECRETARY OF WAR,-1753-1825

was appointed Surgeon of the Massachusetts Artillery regiment then at Cambridge. He accompanied the troops to New York and soon thereafter was appointed Hospital Surgeon. He was offered a commission as Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery by General Knox, but declined preferring to continue work along the line of the profession to which he had determined to devote his life.

From 1777 practically to the close of the War Dr. Eustis had charge of a military hospital established in and about the spacious mansion of Colonel Beverly Robinson, a Royalist, on the Hudson River over against West Point. Here also Benedict Arnold had his headquarters at the time of his defection from the American cause, and when he suddenly fled to the enemy, Dr. Eustis was called to care for Madame Arnold who was seized with violent hysterical paroxysms upon learning of her husband's trouble. It was a remarkable coincidence too that Dr. McHenry, then a member of Washington's staff and also afterwards Secretary of War, should have been present on this occasion. The professional services of Dr. Eustis were animated by a genuine interest in his profession as was evident from his declination of the commission as Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery profferred him by General Knox. He remained then in the Medical Department to the close of the Revolution when he was mustered out with the rest of the forces and resumed his practice in Boston.

In 1786 he was conspicuous in opposition to Shays's Rebellion, volunteered his services in the expedition for the capture of Shattuck, one of the insurgent leaders, and acted as Surgeon on the staff of General Lincoln commanding the forces which subdued the insurrection in January, 1787. When in the same year an expedition was projected to defend the frontiers from Indian invasion he also accepted a commission as surgeon to the Massachusetts regiment, in anticipation of appointment to the position of Surgeon General, but the plan failed to materialize on account of the abandonment of the expedition and the disbandment of the forces, and he again retired to private practice.

About this time he began gradually to occupy himself with public affairs. In 1788, he was chosen a member of the General

Court for Boston and repeatedly re-elected until 1794; he was also for two years a member of the Board of Council; from 1800 to 1805 he represented the Suffolk District in Congress, where his services made so favorable an impression that in 1809 he was appointed Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President James Madison, an office which he filled with high credit until after the surrender of Hull in 1813, a period when the stirring events leading up to and inaugurating the Second War with Great Britain rendered it of the highest importance to the budding nation. He was succeeded at the War Department by General John Armstrong of Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

His eminent talents for public affairs, however, were not allowed to be wasted upon his relinquishment of the War portfolio, and in 1814 he was appointed Minister to the Hague, where he served successfully a four years' term. Upon his return to the United States he was elected to Congress from the Norfolk District which he continued to represent for four successive sessions. In 1823 his career was suitably crowned by election as Governor of his Commonwealth, and he died in office at Boston two years later at the ripe age of 72.

One of the First Titular Surgeon Generals of the Army of the United States.

DR. BENJAMIN RUSH, SURGEON GENERAL OF THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY.

WHEN the Medical Department of the Revolutionary Army was reorganized in 1777, it was desired to bring the highest class of medical men into the attendance upon the sick, for which reason high sounding titles were provided. In addition to the Director General of the Medical Department, Physician Generals of the Hospitals, Surgeon Generals of the Hospitals, and Physician and Surgeon Generals of the Army were provided in each of the military departments into which the service was then divided. Dr. Benjamin Rush, a distinguished physician of Philadelphia, was appointed Surgeon General of the Hospital in the Middle Department. This was the first appearance of the title of Surgeon General in the American service, there being such an officer for each of the three Departments. Dr. Rush held the position however for only twelve weeks, transferring to the position of Physician General upon the resignation of Dr. Walter Jones of Virginia, who had previously held that office.

A great deal has from time to time been written about Dr. Rush, who was the leading medical practitioner and teacher of his day and whose work, as a military medical officer, was greatly overshadowed by his distinguished labors as a civilian practitioner and teacher. Dr. Rush was a member of the Continental Congress of 1776 and his autograph appears among the signatures to the Declaration of Independence. He was profoundly interested in every movement for the advancement of the medical service among the Revolutionary troops, and served his state for a time as Surgeon General of the Pennsylvania Navy, which performed important services in behalf of American independence.

He was born near Philadelphia, December 24, 1745, educated at the Nottingham Academy and graduated at Princeton College in 1760. He then devoted six years to the study of medicine and

was one of the first class to attend Dr. Shippen's anatomical lectures. In 1766 he proceeded to Edinburgh where he received the degree of M. D. in 1768. In 1769 he became Professor of Chemistry in the College of Philadelphia, which in 1791 was merged into the University of Pennsylvania, with Rush as Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine. His fame as a medical teacher, both verbally and through the enormous volume of published works produced by him, has rendered his name famous in the annals of medicine in the United States.

His activities were not limited to medical matters, but he was broadly interested in everything which related to progress and national growth. In addition to his membership in the Continental Congress he served as treasurer of the national mint for fourteen years, his connection therewith being severed only by his death.

In educational matters he was a leader. A friend and active promoter of the University of Pennsylvania, he at the same time believed that there was need for an institution of learning farther west in his state, and it was through his agitation and earnest solicitation that a college was established in Carlisle, then on the advanced frontier of Pennsylvania, to which was attached the name of another distinguished Revolutionary patriot, John Dickinson, then the governor of the commonwealth.

He was an inveterate opponent of capital punishment, and by pen and voice actively labored toward the abolition of punishing even murder by death, his pamphlet on "An Inquiry into the Justice and Policy of Punishing Murder by Death," being an eighteenth century American classic. He was an active temperance worker and probably his brochure, "Inquiry into the Effects of Ardent Spirits upon the Human Body and Mind," was the most popular of his many literary productions, although his "Observations upon the Influence of the Habitual Use of Tobacco upon Health, Morals and Property," was also widely circulated. He was one of the earliest of the abolitionists and labored actively by pen and voice against the institution of slavery.

His account of the Philadelphia epidemic of yellow fever in 1793 is perhaps his most widely known medical work, but his

STATUE OF BENJAMIN RUSH,
ERECTED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

other works covered so extensive a field, and revealed so profound a knowledge, so quick a perception and so clear a diction, that they speedily became classics in professional literature. His descriptions of disease were marked by extreme minuteness and accuracy of detail; his work on gout, ascites, pulmonary consumption and the diseases of old age was especially noteworthy; his "Defense of Blood Letting" was a stout prop to the practice of phlebotomy; and his treatise on "Diseases of the Mind" was the great authority of the age.

Dr. Rush was a warm personal friend of Director General Morgan and an equally strong opponent of his successor and rival Director General Shippen. He addressed a letter to Congress, reflecting upon abuses present in the medical department, and later preferred against Shippen formal charges, upon which however, no final action appears to have been taken.

In addition to his distinguished public talents, where his intellectual endowments caused him to be admired and courted, he was possessed of personal characteristics which drew to him in bonds of strongest affection those who were honored by his friendship. The affability of his manner, the amiability of his temper and the benevolence of his character were ever conspicuous.

All of these personal qualities and accomplishments combined to render him easily facile princeps in the profession which he adorned, so that when the project of erecting a statue to a representative American physician in the national capital was mooted, the name of Benjamin Rush was selected without hesitation. This plan was earnestly prosecuted for many years by a distinguished successor in the national medical service, Commodore Albert L. Gihon, Medical Director, Retired, in the U. S. Navy, the fourth President of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States,—although it was not until 1904, some years after Gihon's untimely demise that the statue was erected and dedicated by a great concourse of the physicians of America as a lasting memorial of the work of the first titular Surgeon General in the American Army, as shown in the engraving for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the *Journal of the American Medical Association.*